

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

*June 1957*



*Stay Day*  
JUNE 1957

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."  
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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## FEATURED in this issue . . .

**T**HE PARTITION OF KOREA at the 38th parallel was a pivotal event in modern world history. Who decided to cut the peninsula in half, after President Roosevelt had declared publicly at the Cairo Conference of November 26, 1943, that post-war Korea "shall become free and independent"? Congressman Lawrence H. Smith, of Wisconsin, explores some of its breath-taking history. (page 1)

**I**NTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM has made our U. S. selective immigration policy a prime target of world-wide propaganda attack, because a strong Christian America is the last obstacle to Communist domination of the world. Congressman Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania (page 3), describes the Red campaign for repeal of our national-origins immigration quotas.

**A**MERICA LEADS the world in rehabilitating her physically handicapped for constructive work. John J. Daly (page 5) charts our marvelous progress in restoring hope and determined purpose in thousands of lives each year.

**C**OMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS have tried for years to make patriotism unfashionable, especially in America. Hoyt E. Ray reviews the historic accomplishments of free-enterprise capitalism, and calls for a great national re-dedication to patriotism. (page 7)

**W**HAT HAS RUSSIAN labor gained by 40 years of Communist compulsion? The answer offered in Raymond Schuessler's factual survey should be a real eye-opener to the free worker in America. (page 13)

**I**NFLATION is a cruel illusion which always feeds upon itself, like cancer. Paul Leonard aptly called it Economic Perpetual Motion. (page 15)

**T**HE HISTORY of the United States Flag runs back more than a thousand years, to the blue and white banner of Scotland, in A.D. 945. Earl W. Gage (page 17) offers a timely Flag Day sketch on the historical genesis of the Stars and Stripes.

**P**ATRICK HENRY's oratory gave life and spark to Colonial America's aspirations for independence. Lester Luther sketches the life of the poor farm lad who became the first Commander-in-Chief in Virginia. (page 19)

**S**Ocialism CAN NEVER supply the capital needed to provide a million new jobs a year in America. Frederick H. Mueller, Assistant Secretary of Commerce (page 21), deplores the post-war growth of economic conservatism throughout the free world.

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## NATIONAL REPUBLIC

# WHO PARTITIONED KOREA?

By HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH

U. S. Representative from Wisconsin

WHO partitioned Korea at the 38th parallel, and why? Thus far we do not know who made the decision, or exactly when. But history does reveal clearly that the partition led ultimately to the Korean war, in which the United States suffered 154,000 battle casualties between June 1950 and July 1953.

New light on the epochal partition decision comes to us in a recent book by Elizabeth Churchill Brown, a well-known New York journalist and wife of Constantine Brown, foreign editor of the *Washington Star*. The book is styled *The Enemy at His Back*.

The foreword by Senator William F. Knowland, of California, presents the theme of the work in these challenging words: "We must recognize that in dealing with the Kremlin, the road to appeasement is not the road to peace. It is only surrender on the installment plan."

Mrs. Brown's book is rich in new historical documentation on Yalta, Potsdam, Warm Springs, Los Alamos, and Hiroshima.

The partition of Korea was not, so far as we know at this point, a part of the Yalta agreement. On the other hand, Mrs. Brown explains that the partition at the historic 38th parallel came about in this way: (pg. xvii)

"Shortly after VJ-day a round-robin telephone conversation took place between the War Department and the White House. One of the participants in this unusual conference told me that those in the Pentagon did not know to whom they were talking in the White House—and, that it was the White House parties who ordered the partition of Korea at the now infamous 38th parallel."

This shocking vignette of raw history suggests the quality and fibre of many of our pivotal post-war decisions in Washington, touching foreign relations, under President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

"After a study of the map of China it is easy to realize that, without Russian control of the areas demanded and obtained in the Yalta agreement, China would not have been lost to the Reds. And without Red control of China and the partition of Korea, the Korean War would never have happened."

In 1954 the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, under the direction of Chairman William E. Jenner

of Indiana, held extended hearings on the Korean war. In those hearings Generals James A. Van Fleet and Mark Clark, among others, voiced the conclusion that unknown and unidentified men in our State Department forbade a decisive military victory in Korea north of the 38th parallel. Later in his book, *From the Danube to*

*the Yalu*, General Clark wrote: "I could not help wondering and worrying whether we were faced with open enemies across the conference table and hidden enemies who sat with us in our most secret councils."

Woman's intuition guided Mrs. Brown to her scholarly labors in historical reconstruction, sometime after the death of President Roosevelt, on April 12, 1945.

"I determined to discover what influences in high places had perhaps inspired the decisions made by our leaders, and also to check our policies with those of the Communists, as set forth in their own publications. The similarity of these policies and the Communist aims was startling."

Through the Senate and House hearings on Communist subversion and infiltration, Mrs. Brown learned of the Kremlin's plans and program for Europe and Asia after the war.

"So it was that I learned how Soviet Russia had placed her agents in high places in our Government—agents who not only stole top secrets, but, most important of all, influenced the policy makers of this nation. Agents, in key Government posts, I learned,



Congressman Lawrence H. Smith



also worked hand in hand with agents whose job it was to influence and condition the public mind in order that public opinion would accept the policies as they were made."

From President Roosevelt's Yalta Conference, in February 1945, to President Truman's Potsdam Conference, in July 1945, Washington was mostly free-wheeling. Between March 1 and Mr. Roosevelt's death on April 12, nobody was really tending the store. President Truman took over his new post without having experienced any continuing contact with the great issues of world affairs.

"During the time he was vice-president," Mrs. Brown notes, "he had never been invited to go to an international conference, nor even to the important conferences in Washington. He was completely uneducated in high-powered international politics."

White House Secretary Jonathan Daniels records that at Potsdam, "from the beginning Truman liked Stalin."

In a quiet moment President Truman had remarked: "Stalin is as near like Tom Pendergast as any man I know." (page 146)

General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, journeyed to Amsterdam early in July 1945 to confer with President Truman, then en route to Potsdam. General Eisenhower emphatically warned Mr. Truman against soliciting Russian participation in the war against Japan. He urged that the war in the Pacific be ended before Russia could get in. But at Amsterdam, General Eisenhower did not know that at Yalta (in February) Roosevelt had accepted Stalin's pledge to put Russia into the Pacific war three months after VE-Day. This made Russia's entry into the war on August 8 a certainty. However, President Truman did not know at Amsterdam that Russia already was pledged to enter the Pacific war.

On July 28th, near the end of the Potsdam Conference (and two full weeks after the first test explosion of the atomic bomb at Alamogordo on July 16th) Secretary Forrestal noted in his diaries that Secretary Byrnes said he was "anxious to get the Japanese affair over before the Russians got in." (page 143)

At the end of the Potsdam Conference on August 1, General Eisenhower again remarked to President Truman that he hoped he had not made any concessions to get the Russians in. At the same time, Secretary Forrestal noted in his diary that "fifty divisions could not have kept them out."

Secretary Byrnes paid glowing tribute to his personal advisers at Potsdam, Ben Cohen, who had been a guiding influence in State Department decisions since the early days of the Roosevelt Administration in 1933; H. Freeman Matthews, and Charles E. Bohlen, of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff.

"A new Secretary of State could not have asked for a finer trio of advisers," Byrnes noted later in his book.

Admirals King, Leahy, and Nimitz assured Mr. Truman before Potsdam that Japan was crushed, as Eisenhower insisted later at Amsterdam. But the Foreign Economic Administration and the Office of War Information, where Owen Lattimore was in charge of the Far Eastern Branch, insisted Russia must come into the Pacific war. General George Marshall agreed, arguing that Russia's declaration of war against Japan at the proper time "would save millions of American lives." (page 148)

Russia's determination to get into the Pacific war was dictated by the Kremlin's demand for continued lend-lease shipments after VE-day, in May. Stalin

estimated he needed 3,000,000 tons more of lend-lease to supply his armies for the war against Japan. "By the time of Potsdam, the Russians were sufficiently equipped and stock-piled to be a major power in the Pacific—and they still weren't in the Pacific war!" Mrs. Brown notes.

General MacArthur told in the Senate hearings (1951) of orders from Washington in May 1945 withdrawing one hundred of his transport ships from the Luzon battle to transport Russian lend-lease supplies to Vladivostok. He protested bitterly that withdrawal of these ships would jeopardize the entire Philippine campaign. But Washington's orders stood. The ships were withdrawn from MacArthur's supply lines to carry lend-lease to Russia—the very supplies and equipment which later enabled Russia to take over China and North Korea. (page 156)

Japan had been suing for peace since October 1944, and had announced to Stalin on July 18, 1945, that Prince Konoye would visit Moscow for conversations looking to peace arrangements. This information was not conveyed to President Truman by Stalin until near the end of the Potsdam Conference. On July 28th, Stalin remarked casually to Truman that he had received a request from Japan to mediate. On that very day, he added (the 28th of July), he had received a second proposal from Tokyo—too vague to permit of an affirmative answer. But between July 18, the day of the first formal Japanese peace advance to Moscow, and July 28th, the date Truman was informed of the peace feelers, the Potsdam Conference had decided to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima early in August. (page 159)

The bomb was dropped August 6. Russia declared war on Japan August 8. The second bomb fell on Nagasaki August 9. And on August 10 Japan sued for peace on the Potsdam terms.

Russia, in the war for two whole days, now was a major factor in all the Pacific settlements. All the rich territorial awards to Russia, as initialed at Yalta in February 1945, now were due for payment.

Jonathan Daniels recorded some time later that President Truman had observed at Potsdam: "I got the impression that Stalin would stand by his agreements. . . ."

When the Japanese armistice did come, Russia was assigned the task of receiving the surrender in all of (See WHO PARTITIONED KOREA?, page 31)



*Fifth and Seventh Regiments of American Marines Hurl Back Surprise Onslaught of Hordes of Red Chinese On Chosen Reservoir, Korea*



**A**NOTHER richly-financed and highly-organized campaign against the basic principles of our American immigration policy is now in full force. This campaign strikes not alone at our immigration policy, but endangers both the national security and sound cultural development of our country.

The number and type of immigrants coming into the United States has been a matter of Federal concern for more than a century. Throughout all our history immigration laws have been based on the premise that one of the first functions of sovereignty is control of both quality and quantity of prospective new

Except for a short-lived restrictive period created by the alien and sedition law of 1798, immigration flowed into the United States unfettered by any legislation. The vast growth of the new American economy, its progression to the limitless frontiers of the West, and the ready acceptance of the newcomer by the thriving communities—already established—exerted an increasing attraction on poverty-stricken Europeans in the countries devastated by the Napoleonic wars. Recurring famines and the great industrial revolution resulted in increased population pressures and caused a gradual relaxation of the restrictive

attitude of the European rulers, who suddenly reversed themselves and began to encourage emigration.

As a consequence, the first official record of arriving immigrants, established in 1820, indicated that the population of the United States had jumped to almost 10 million persons.

By that time public opinion in both

Europe and America became aroused by reports of appalling conditions on vessels carrying immigrants on the trans-Atlantic journey. Thousands were crowded in steerage space, where many died of hunger, thirst, and disease. In 1819, a law was enacted in the United States limiting the number of passengers a ship could carry, and prescribing the minimum amount of water and food to be aboard. The master of every ship reaching our shores was called upon to report the number of passengers and their personal data, such as age, sex, occupation, and country of origin. Thus originated our first immigration statistics.

The first legislative enactment which may be con-

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## IMMIGRATION CONTROLS SPELL NATIONAL SECURITY

By **HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER**

*Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities,  
Subcommittee on Immigration, U. S. House of Representatives*

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citizens. The only yardstick in arriving at this determination has been the interest and welfare of the American people. Under international law, the right of every nation to control rigidly its immigrant flow is recognized universally.

Immigrants coming into the United States are entering into the bloodstream of the nation. It is like an injection into the bloodstream of an individual. It can be beneficial to him, increasing his strength and vitality. But, if the injection is one of improper quality or improper quantity—it could be fatal.

A comprehensive picture of our current problems cannot be presented without an outline of the historical background of American immigration.

From the first settlement of the North American colonies to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, immigration to the New World was regulated, not by the colonists but by the governments of Europe. The interest of the European ruler was enhanced by the size of the population of his domain. The more abundant the labor force, the greater his power, and the more gold accumulated in the royal coffers. Consequently, all European rulers tried to prevent the exodus of their subjects, the peons, who were already attracted by the magnificence of the wide open land and the opportunities beckoning from across the seas.

The new settlers on this side of the Atlantic deliberately encouraged immigration. Here, more people meant more producers, more consumers, and more wealth to be extracted from the newly acquired soil and—last but not least—more people on the Indian frontiers meant increased safety of life and property.

It is estimated that in 1640, the population of the North American colonies numbered 25,000 and by 1700, had risen to 200,000. It took another 50 years to bring the population figure to the first million.

When the Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1777, the population of the Thirteen Colonies was well over three million, and the first census taken in 1790 put it at four million. About two-thirds of the White population were of English, Scotch, and Welsh origin; about one-third were Dutch, French, German, Scandinavian, Spanish, and Portuguese.



*Congressman Francis E. Walter, Representative  
from Pennsylvania*

sidered as relating to the quality of immigrants was passed in 1863. It prohibited Americans from carrying on the trade in Chinese coolies. Later laws, still qualitative in nature, established rules for the exclusion of immoral persons, paupers, and criminals.

A tremendous influx of Chinese immigrants after the discovery of gold in California prompted the enactment of the first Chinese exclusion law, in 1882. That trend of legislation continued, as witnessed by the enactment, in 1885, of a restrictive immigration measure aimed at prohibiting the importation of cheap labor from abroad.

A few years later, in 1891, Congress excluded insane persons, persons likely to become public charges, felons, feeble-minded persons, polygamists, and persons convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude.

The ethnic pattern of our immigration began to change in the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century. About 1890, there appeared for the first time an appreciable number of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe. They came from the Balkans, Italy, and from Russia, where the czarist persecution of Jews began to drive out refugees in ever-increasing numbers.

These changes in the immigration pattern continued until after World War I. In the decade of 1871-80, almost 74 per cent of our immigrants came from northern and western Europe, and only 7 per cent from southern and eastern Europe. But, in the decade of 1900-10, only 22 per cent came from northern and Western Europe, while immigrants originating in southern and eastern Europe contributed about 71 per cent.

It was about that time that the Congress turned its attention from qualitative restrictions to quantitative restrictions. The first law establishing a ceiling on the number of immigrants—a quota—was enacted in 1921. The second quota law was passed in 1924 and remained in effect with very little change until the enactment of the present law in 1952.

The 1924 act established the much discussed national-origins system, allocating to every national group a fixed proportion of immigrants based on that national group's proportion to the total population of the United States as of 1920. The purpose was to expand the population in orderly fashion from year to year, with roughly the same proportion of each immigrant strain as prevailed in 1920.

The 1952 law was not a step lightly taken. In final form the Walter-McCarran Act represented a comprehensive codification and modernization of some 148 immigration and naturalization statutes then on our books. The Congressional study group which produced this codification had been at work on the problem since 1947. Scores of hardship inequities were ironed out of the old hodge-podge of piecemeal legislation, as enacted during the preceding century.

All countries of the globe were granted immigration quotas without discrimination, under a formula equally applicable to all areas, regardless of the color of the skin or the shape of the eyes of their inhabitants.

At the same time, the new law made it infinitely easier to rid this country of foreign-born subversives, criminals, racketeers, narcotic peddlers, professional gamblers, and aliens who had originally entered illegally.

These, in brief, are the major features of the law so many fellow-traveler groups have been trying for five years to uproot and destroy. Few measures in all our national history have afforded the United

States so much protection against criminal and subversive elements at so little cost.

Nor may it be said that the law was passed by parliamentary slight-of-hand. The bill passed the House on April 25, 1952, by a vote of 206 to 68. The Senate passed it by a voice vote on May 22. President Truman vetoed the measure on June 25. But on June 26 the House re-passed it 278-113, and on June 27 the Senate over-rode the veto 57-26. The act became effective December 24, 1952. Any measure enacted over a presidential veto must command overwhelming national support.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosed in its 1956 annual report that the Communist Party has created or sponsored no less than 180 different fellow-traveler organizations in the United States having as their principal purpose the repeal or destruction of the Walter-McCarran Act.

One of these organizations, styled the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, has been formally branded as completely dominated by the Communist Party. It is also described as the oldest creation of the Communist Party still active in the United States. The committee report added: "The American Committee for Protection of Foreign born, while dealt with here as a single organization, is in fact a complex of organizations at times numbering more than 300."

Three central policies of the law are under attack from this and other leftist groups. The international campaign for repeal seeks first to destroy the national-origins principle. Second, the repeal movement seeks to admit an estimated one-million new immigrants a year instead of the average of 225,000 annually under the prevailing system. Third, the Communist-front section of the repeal movement seeks to strike out of the law every provision for screening immigrants for subversive activities or advocacy of revolutionary tactics in their native lands.

History demonstrates clearly that there have been but few native Americans in the top ranks of the U. S. Communist Party. World-wrecking Communism in America is purely an import. Without effective immigration controls, Communism easily might gain a free hand in America.

No country in the world has received desirable immigrants more hospitably than the U. S. Since World War II we have extended the hand of welcome to some one million permanent immigrants, including recently

(See IMMIGRATION CONTROLS, page 31)

"THE IMPORTATION of foreigners into a country that has as many inhabitants as the present employments and provisions for subsistence will bear, will be in the end no increase of people, unless the newcomers have more industry and frugality than the natives, and then they will provide more subsistence, and increase in the country; but they will gradually eat the natives out. Nor is it necessary to bring in foreigners to fill up any vacancy which will soon be filled by natural generation."

—Benjamin Franklin.

**A** MAN may be blind but if he has keen desire for accomplishment he can see things waiting to be done—and do them. Many tasks he can perform, such as piano tuning, typing, running a mail order business, selling goods behind a counter. Some of the blind news vendors in Government buildings make more than \$12,000 a year. An estimated 60,000 blind persons are employed in America, 6,000 of these in the manufacturing industries.

A man may be deaf but he can hear the plea of others if they need or want something and there is a way in which he can help them. Doing this, he helps

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## SELF-SUFFICIENT CITIZENS

By JOHN JAY DALY

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himself too. A man in the silences sometimes has an advantage over those who hear too well and too much. This can cause distraction and, at times, confusion. A man totally deaf—and blind—could be the master of concentration.

No matter what physical handicap may upset a person—unless it be 90 per cent or over—a man or woman's usefulness once lost can be restored to humanity after a period of rehabilitation and vocational training.

This is the decided opinion of experts who know of what they speak. In the past ten years, public and private agencies—National, State and local—have helped rescue more than a million persons injured in auto and other accidents.

Some of those saved had suffered mental illness.

In the United States at the moment 30-million citizens are on the crippled list. This number is added to at the rate of 250,000 invalidated a year.

The story of the physically handicapped, what is being done for them, what they do for themselves, is astounding, fascinating, often heroic. A professional piano player lost his left hand. He now plays an organ in a church, using his good right hand for the treble and hook-fingers for bass notes.

Some of the come-back stories are almost unbelievable. A horse trainer who lost a leg became an exterminator, helping people get rid of termites in their homes. In the day of advanced therapy—mental and physical—along with antibiotics almost anything can happen, and does; including minor miracles.

As the world moves today, even a man 80 per cent disabled can be put to work provided he has the heart to carry-on and the will to knuckle down.

Expert care, competent guidance, help in securing a job are available almost everywhere to anyone suffering from a disability. Were this not so, unlimited numbers would become public charges. In this case a man's very existence will cost the taxpayers \$1500 a year. Against this, it costs only \$600 to rehabilitate a handicapped person. That done, the patient returns to the stream that makes up our labor force and will pay in taxes more than ten times the cost of his rehabilitation. In other words, he becomes a tax producer instead of a tax consumer.

This is the aim of almost 100 agencies in the field. Principal activities are controlled by the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Han-

dicapped, local offices of the State Employment Services, and other groups and individuals, both public and private.

All these, in cooperation with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Veterans' Administration, have many ways and means of helping the handicapped; of preparing them for and helping them secure employment.

Result is, the physically handicapped of America have more and better opportunities for work than those of other nations. To insure against anyone being neglected, there are rehabilitation centers in every State, in almost every large city, in some towns. Eventually guidance will be available in all the villages and hamlets. This is a major project.

Sights are set for 1965. Then there will be a population of 193,000,000 in this country, according to the Census Bureau. If signs are correct, at the rate we're now going, in 1965 the nation will have a \$560-billion economy. It is now \$420-billion. America in 1965 will have more automation, more goods and services, more new inventions, and will need more skilled workers to do the job. Hence, Employment of the Handicapped.

All along the line, that is the idea: Employ the Handicapped. It stems from Washington, with the President's Committee spear-heading the drive, President Eisenhower behind the drivers.

As totally-blind Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, USMC, ret., chairman of the President's Committee, says "Now that the President of the United States has joined us, we physically handicapped are really going places. He is with us heart and soul."

Two human dynamos—Earl Bunting, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Gordon Freeman, representing Organized Labor—are aides-de-camp to General Maas. He received the Carnegie Silver Medal for disarming a maniac in the House of Representatives of which he was a member, back in 1932. Afterwards he was awarded the Silver Star, Legion of Merit and the Purple Heart for his participation in the capture of Guadalcanal and the battle of Milne Bay, New Guinea.

Having lost his eyesight, General Maas is now more active than ever before—and he believes that others



*President Eisenhower Presents Awards for Best Suggestions for Employment of Physically Handicapped*



can follow his example. He flies at least 150,000 miles each year, going into the 48 States of the Union in the interest of the physically handicapped. He has addressed most of the State Legislatures seeking laws to benefit his charges.

At first this was an uphill fight. Many thought that the physically handicapped should be taken care of by their relatives, or by the local, State or National governments.

"Help them help themselves," says General Maas.

That is the aim, along with slogan, "Hire the Handicap and Inspire Others."

Through this encouragement, Big Business realizes benefits derived from rehabilitation of workers formerly inactive because of physical and in some cases mental disabilities.

Only a few cannot be restored to active duty. Those taken back to work usually put some of their healthier and un-impaired competitors to shame. There is a saying, You may have as many arms as the Army, as many legs as a centipede, as many eyes as an eye bank, but if you cannot coordinate your faculties to produce something worth while you are useless.

Many blind men now do work comparable with men who have sight. Actual experience proves that hundreds of jobs do not require sight. Because of this, many women who ordinarily would be lost to the community now are contributors, their talents devoted to the general welfare.

Rehabilitation is the force that brings men and women seemingly lost back into the life stream, redeeming them. This is the method of finding the handicapped man for the job and the job for the handicapped man. The two brought together mean happiness.

Help for the Disabled through Vocational Rehabilitation provides: (1) Medical service; (2) Counsel and guidance; (3) Training; (4) Job finding. This adds up to a way for redeemed men and women to earn their own living and not become parasitic members of society.

The Salvation Army had it right: A Man May Be Down, But He Is Never Out.

With Vocational Rehabilitation there should be no Down-and-Outers.

To be factual, most human beings have disabilities of some kind. During World War II the Armed Forces rejected 40 per cent of the selectees because of major physical defects. Yet, most of these went into war work. They produced munitions and war materials. Of the 30-million people in this country now rated as mental and physical disabilities only a few are handicapped for all kinds of vocational or occupational usefulness. That is why industry is now asked to look into a man's ability to work rather than passing on his physical fitness. A man in a wheelchair may have a lot of ability behind his forehead.

This is an attitude developed by Eastern Airlines. There they will tell you, "Eastern Airlines does not have any handicapped employees—but Eastern Airlines does have approximately 1,000 men and women whose physical limitations are such that they would have considerable difficulty in obtaining employment with other companies."

You wouldn't expect a one-legged man to be a track-walker on a railroad, but a one-legged man is the top manager for Eastern Airlines in New Haven, Conn.

Roadblocks to the employment of the handicapped are many and varied. Within a survey going on among State employment offices it is found that handicapped people are placed within two broad classes: The Vis-



*Mrs. Alverda Kae, Physically Handicapped Housewife, Presents Her Painting in National Art Handicap Contest; Blinded Maj. Gen. Melvin Maas (right) Receives the Art*

ibly Handicapped, those seen with only one arm, one leg, one eye, and the Invisibly Handicapped; particularly, cardiac cases. These make up the Number One problem in fitting people with limited disabilities to jobs they can do.

When people with limited disabilities are classified as physically handicapped it causes Earl Bunting, vice chairman of the President's committee, the torment of a slow burn. He objects rather strenuously to such phraseology, even hates to hear the phrase "physically handicapped."

"There are many other handicaps which have nothing whatever to do with the condition of the heart," he told a group of fellow industrialists recently. "Nor do these handicaps have to do with how many arms or legs you have. We all suffer from some handicap in more or less degree—some of us much more than others. Personally I have tried for years to find a term other than 'physically handicapped.' I look upon a person, all of us, as possessing some handicaps."

While Mr. Bunting, a humanitarian with a mission,

(See SELF-SUFFICIENT CITIZENS, page 31)



*Blind Man Finds Employment in a Machine Shop*

**T**HE ONLY NATION in the world today which apparently has taken seriously the ideological repudiation of nationalism is the United States of America. Whether or not we like it, we are now practicing the internationalism of the One-World dreamers.

We have given freely of our substance to many other nations, from whom we may expect or will receive nothing in return. Iran, for example, has received \$270-millions in United States aid during the last five years. Often, we have rather suffered the nationalist jealousies of those nations we have at-

lence, or socialist regimentation, but natural scarcity of the factors of production.

Man's discretion to shape his own future can never, of course, exceed the limits drawn by the laws of nature. Each man's biological make-up restricts the area in which he can go forward or serve. A wide abyss separates those who have the mental capacity to think their own thoughts, from those who do not.

The distinguishing characteristic of modern capitalism is the art of mass production of goods. The result is a tendency towards a continuous improvement in the average standard of living. From keen competi-

tion day by day, we have learned the hard fact that high productivity by labor is attained only by the use of better tools and machines. Efficiency is tied close to technological development.

In the market of a capitalistic society such as developed in this country, the common man is the

sovereign consumer whose buying or abstention from buying ultimately determines what shall be produced, and in what quantity and quality.

The masses who in all preceding ages of history formed the herds of slaves, serfs, and beggars, now are our buying public, for whose favor all businessmen strive. They are the customers, who have the final power to make poor suppliers big, and vice versa.

The profit system makes those men prosper who have succeeded in filling the wants of the people in the best possible and cheapest way. In a daily repeated plebiscite, our consumers determine who shall own and run the factories, shops and farms. The control of the material means of production is a social function, subject to the favor of the sovereign consumers.

Under American capitalism the so-called common man, enjoys amenities which in ages gone by were un-

## SUBVERSION OF AMERICANISM

By HOYT E. RAY

tempted to help. And this despite the charity, measured in billions, our people have given to show the civilized world we are humanely concerned with the tragic plight of undeveloped areas.

Nationalism has in some parts of the world become an opprobrious word. National pride, and the self-respect that goes with it has, to many, become somehow a shameful thing. Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin, by their distortion of nationalism, did much to sour the world on both the word and the connotation.

Nationalism, in historical truth, has been a great builder of the Western world. In the Nineteenth Century, the concept came to represent the highest and noblest of human aspirations. It was in its beginnings, the projection of clan, and tribal loyalties to larger spheres that sometimes became nations, then empires.

National pride, ambition and patriotism compounded, were to a great extent the driving force of the amazing progress of the West during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, in politics, scholarship, industry, science and the arts.

Unfortunately, nationalism was also a strong impetus to several less desirable trends of greed and possession, which led in part to the creation of colonial empires, burdensome military establishments and bitter international rivalries.

Yet whatever its faults, the fact remains that nationalism continues to be the strongest single force in the affairs of individual nations. The present enthusiasm for a Federation of Europe, a new alignment of political and economic institutions, has its roots deep in nationalism and is inseparable from patriotism. The real drive behind the search for peace is not internationalism, but a modern manifestation of nationalism, a deep patriotic yearning for order and development.

The marvel that is industry today is mighty, capitalistic America developed in an atmosphere of national independence and pride. Historically, every adult among us was free to fashion his life according to his own plans. He was not forced to live according to the plan of an economic general staff, enforced by the police, the social apparatus of compulsion and coercion. Here the free enterprise system grew to full flower. What here restricts the individual's freedom is not other people's violence or threat of vio-

### HYPHENATED AMERICANS . . .

"There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americanism. When I refer to hyphenated Americans, I do not refer to naturalized Americans. Some of the very best Americans I have ever known were naturalized Americans; Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all.—This is just as true of the man who puts 'native' before the hyphen as of the man who puts German or Irish or English or French before the hyphen. Americanism is a matter of the spirit and of the soul. Our allegiance must be purely to the United States. We must unsparingly condemn any man who holds any other allegiance.

"There is no such thing as a hyphenated American who is a good American. The only man who is a good American is the man who is an American and nothing else."

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

known and therefore inaccessible to anyone. A television set does not necessarily make a man happy, though he may feel happier, but as soon as this urge to buy is satisfied, a new wish springs up.

Too often Americans fail to realize that their country enjoys the highest standard of living in the world, and that the way of life of the average American appears fabulous and out of the reach to the vast majority of people inhabiting all other countries.

Many people belittle what they have and could possibly acquire, and crave those things which they cannot obtain. This craving is precisely the impulse which leads man toward economic betterment. To content oneself with what one has already got or can easily get, and to abstain apathetically from any desire to improve one's own material conditions, is not a virtue. Such an attitude of abject resignation is more like animal behavior than conduct of a reasonable human being. The average American's distinguishing characteristic is that he never ceases striving to advance his well-being.

Man must increase the growth of capital accumulated as against the growth in population. The greater the capital invested per producer, the more and the better goods are offered in the market. What is wrong with many of our international contemporaries is, not that they are passionately longing for a richer supply of various goods, but that they choose ineffective means for attainment of this end. Too many socialist countries favor policies which are contrary to their own rightly understood vital interests. Collectivists often are too dull to see the inevitable long-run consequences of their conduct. They advocate measures which are bound to result eventually in general impoverishment.

Capitalism, the much abused profit system, has accomplished, in America, an economic growth that is the envy of the world. The free enterprise economy has allowed science to handmaid industry and produce a new world, yet certain political groups, of United World bent, today try to destroy this system, the Americans pride in it and will to further it. Why do factions enjoying the living standards that American capitalism bestows upon them, eagerly seek to bring about here the miserable conditions of the present day Communist or Socialist workers?

Along with the growth of internationalism in our country Socialism has eased its way into our Government. This foreign ideology in the last quarter century has gained advocates in various intellectual levels of society, has become a means among certain politicians of gaining favor, and has registered some legislative favor.

A roll-back from some of the Socialistic New Deal legislation of the last quarter century will be difficult for the American people, as witness the annual Federal budget.

Government as conceived by the Founding Fathers does not contemplate guaranteeing an income to any economic group or segment of society. "Welfare" cleverly propagandized by advocates of Socialism and its alter ego, Communism, comprehends the Government tax dollar, or the product of forced labor, distributed to favored groups. That simple fact marks the poles apart, Communism in action and our traditional free enterprise system—a totalitarian government in contrast with our republic of freemen.

The Kremlin type of pyramided totalitarianism cannot tolerate minority opinion or views, as the recent Hungarian tragedy so vividly illustrates.

For a Communist, nationalism and patriotism, are not admissible virtues and, tragically, a true Marxist

### THE ALL-AMERICAN CREED

"Traditions of liberty have been established in this hemisphere under the leadership of many great patriots. They fought for individual human rights and dignity. They lighted the guiding beacons along freedom's road, which have burned brightly in the healthy air of patriotic fervor. These beacons must not be stifled by the poisonous air of despotism now being fanned toward our shores from Moscow."—SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES *before the Tenth Inter-American Conference, Caracas, Venezuela, March 8, 1954.*

is a materialist solely, and hence devoid of the spiritual concept of Christianity. He is an internationalist for he strives for a world (Socialist) government.

A fundamental Socialist doctrine is that the real interests of the worker are injured by capitalism, and that Socialism will improve their condition. Socialists say they trust experience, but they refuse to recognize the incontestable facts of experience, namely, that man's standard of living in capitalistic United States of America is enviously higher than in the "Workers Paradise" of the Soviets, or in any other Communist or Socialist country, and further that here the citizen enjoys freedom in fact and not merely ideologically.

Marx probably has corrupted the thinking of more people than any other writer in modern history.

Ludwig von Mises, a trained economist, says these frustrated Socialists still cannot close their eyes to the American standard of living.

"There exists today a sham anti-Communist front. What these people who call themselves 'anti-Communist liberals' and whom sober men more correctly call 'anti-anti-Communists' are aiming at, is Communism without those inherent and necessary features of Communism which are still unpalatable to Americans. . . . Whenever they raise some mild objection to Communism, they are eager to abuse capitalism in terms borrowed from the oburgatory vocabulary of Marx and Lenin. They emphasize that they abhor capitalism much more passionately than Communism, and they justify all the unsavory acts of the Communists by referring to the 'unspeakable horrors' of capitalism.

"In short, they pretend to fight Communism by trying to convert people to the ideas of the Communist Manifesto.

"What these self-styled 'anti-Communist liberals' are fighting against is not Communism as such, but a Communist system in which they themselves are not at the helm. What they are aiming at is a Socialist, i.e., Communist, system in which they themselves or their most intimate friends hold the reins of government. It would perhaps be too much to say that they are burning with a desire to liquidate other people. They simply do not wish to be liquidated. In a Socialist commonwealth, only the supreme autocrat and his abettors have this assurance."

How long will patriots in America remain silent and intimidated by this agitation? Will they remain silent and permit the internationalists to destroy this great country? America has survived many fronts and

(See SUBVERSION OF AMERICANISM, page 32)



## THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending  
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic.*

### Red Menace In Shadow of Nation's Capitol

Recent revelations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities through hearings in the Baltimore-Washington (D.C.) District of the Communist Party harken back to the New Deal days when the Reds cunningly bet on being unapprehended by secretly organizing within the area of the nation where they would least be expected to, the Nation's Capital, from where the security forces of our Government revolved.

It would be natural for the security forces to hunt far afield, in our major industrial centers for enemies and not suspect that they had setup activities next door to the center of police action. They got away with it so successfully that they dared invade our Government divisions, operating an espionage ring with unusual degrees of success, for who would have suspected that assistants to Cabinet officers, and other top department heads, even the personnel of some of the Congressional investigating committees, would ever stoop to serving as agents of the enemy.

Reenacting the ruse, the Reds evidently have felt that with so much publicity following so much effort of the Government to clean its own front doorsteps that they would be least expected to again penetrate the same area. The recent hearing of the Congressional committee proved that again the Reds moved into the area surrounding the Nation's Capital. This time they did not directly penetrate the Government within the Capital City, but evidence shows they did penetrate some of the outlying arms of the Government, and some of the nearby industries operating on secret defense work, professionals and other fields.

#### Ex-Convict Heads Red Movement

Communist activities in the Washington-Baltimore area were placed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities by counter-espionage agents of the FBI and of the Maryland State Security Committee, who identified a long list of men and women in strategic employment and professional positions. Many of the witnesses were called before the committee in its three-day session held in Baltimore to deny accusation of Red activities, but the result was a long string of resorts to the Fifth Amendment.

Top leaders in the Washington-Baltimore Red network were named as George A. Meyers, Irving Kandel and William S. Johnson. Meyers was back in the Party folds after serving time under the Sedition Act, it was learned.

Many of those questioned have been employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company plant at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore, and many have held positions in the Federal Government, including the military.



*Jacob Albam, Refugee from Nazi Germany, Pleads Guilty in New York to Spying for Russia. Is Third Member of New Soviet Espionage Ring in USA to Plead Guilty*

One of the undercover agents was formerly a sincere Communist. He is Clifford C. Miller, father of five and a resident of Baltimore. He too is a Bethlehem steel worker. He is a graduate of West Virginia University and has a Phi Beta Kappa key. He said he really believed in the "Marxist ideology" in 1948 and 1949, but later developed another feeling about the Communist conspiracy in 1950 and abandoned the party. In 1952 the FBI called him in for questioning and he then rejoined the ranks of the Reds as a counterspy. He said the Reds have been operating a "steel cell" at the Sparrows Point plant and he named those personally known to him as active in it. He said George C. Meyers is the party's labor secretary in Maryland. Miller testified that the Communists felt they could very successfully carry forward their aims in heavy industry.

He said, "In my opinion the Communist conspiracy is more menacing today than it has ever been. It is almost entirely underground." He said Maryland's Ober law—that State's security law—had done great damage to the Communist conspiracy, but that the Reds are still active underground.

Another undercover agent was Miss Irene Barkaga, who served as a counter espionage agent for the FBI,



*Former Russian Air Force Officer Reveals Pressure of Soviet Embassy to Return to Russia From USA*

and "for God and country." She testified that to her personal knowledge Communist women were assigned to infiltrate such groups as the League of Women Voters, the Parent-Teacher Association and even a Catholic bowling league in the DC-Maryland area.

She said she worked her way into the Communist Party through a women's sewing circle composed of women party members and sympathizers. She testified that a Jean Silverberg had recruited her into the party and assigned her to a cell consisting of the Silverberg woman, Milton Neuman and Mitzi Freistat Sawn.

#### Red Covers Sewing Circles and Neighborhood Clubs

The third undercover witness was Charles Craig, 56-year-old Negro, who testified he worked for the Reds in three different neighborhood clubs, but he said that Negroes had gained nothing by being Communists. One of those named by Craig was Abraham Kotelcheck, native of Poland, a psychiatrist. Kotelcheck also used the Fifth Amendment when he was called to the stand and asked about being a Communist. He admitted he was fired from Aberdeen (Government) Proving Grounds for security reasons and admitted having worked at one time for the U. S. Navy.

The following were witnesses before the Congressional committee: Aaron Ostrofsky, Romanian born, who admitted being brought to this country as an infant, told the Congressional committee that he left Brooklyn College in 1938 and worked in the New York area, later going to Baltimore. He was employed in shipyards before entering the U. S. Army in 1944. Since release from the Army he has been employed at the Sparrows Point naval yard. Ostrofsky resorted to the use of the Fifth Amendment seventeen times, even refusing to say whether he belonged to a union as an employee of the shipyard.

Irving Spector, who invoked the Fifth Amendment twenty-eight times, but who admitted that he had been assigned to important ballistics work at Aberdeen proving grounds. He refused to say why he had left the proving grounds, although it was suggested by the line of questioning that he may have been declared a security risk. He would not say whether he had signed a non-subversive statement in connection with his papers in securing employment at the proving grounds.

William H. Wood, Idaho-born worker, invoked the Fifth Amendment a dozen times when the questioning drifted to matters dealing with Communism. Unlike the two above named, he admitted having been a shop steward for his labor union.

#### Twenty-two Resort to Fifth Amendment Shield

Levi Williamson, a Negro, who would only say he is 42 years old, born in South Carolina, and has a fifth grade education. Otherwise he invoked the Fifth Amendment fourteen times.

Joseph Henderson, also a Negro, who admitted being an organizer for the Progressive Party, but refused to say who hired him or what he did for employment before he went to work in the Sparrows Point naval plant.

Benjamin Fino, a native Texan with a Spanish-Mexican accent, who said he graduated from the University of Texas as an engineer in 1940, working in mines in Mexico and later worked as a draftsman for the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington. He "guessed" but would not admit emphatically that some of the things that passed through his



*Russian U. N. Delegates (left and center) Sign U. N. Ratification on Convention Banning Slave Labor Trades and Institutions, But Russia Continues Slave Labor Practices*

hands were confidential or of a security nature. On 14 questions dealing with Communist activities and affiliations he invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Mrs. Sirkka Toumi Lee, blonde secretary, who admitted that she was formerly a paid secretary of the Progressive Party, used the Fifth Amendment sixteen times when pressed with questions about Communism. She refused to say whether she had been a member of the Communist Party. She said she attended the Peabody Institute of dramatics in Baltimore and that she teaches a group of Finnish students "principles of dramatics." When asked if she taught them anything besides dramatics she said "I do not."

Forty-eight-year-old Fred Hallengren, who admitted that he is employed at Friendship International Airport in Baltimore, used the Fifth Amendment five times. He is a mechanic for Capital Airlines.

Mrs. Jeannette Fino, whose husband has been previously mentioned, reached for the Fifth Amendment fifteen times. Questions directed at her included that regarding her activities with the Baltimore Freedom of Press Committee (Communist). One of the most pointed questions which she refused to answer was

(See ENEMY, Page 23)



*Members of East Germany Communist "Workers" Militia Practice Warfare Against Possible Anti-Red Uprising*

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

**FOR**—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

**AGAINST**—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

## HOW COMMUNISM TAKES OVER

STUDENTS of Kremlin treachery will find valuable new material in the detailed study of the Communist take-over in Guatemala, during the years 1944-45. The history is found in the Department of State publication No. 6465, available from the Government Printing Office for 30 cents.

Guatemala was the keystone of a Kremlin master-plan to win control over all Latin America.

The Communist vanguard entered Guatemala almost unnoticed in 1944. Within seven years they had elected their own New Deal president, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, now in exile in Paris.

The Communist Party was not organized formally in Guatemala until after the Red president had been sworn in. Up to that point the Communist movement was called simply the "popular front" or "reform party."

The Communist regime was kicked out by a freedom uprising, in June 1954, and chronology of the Red build-up then woven together from secret documents taken by the liberation patriots, after President Arbenz Guzman had fled to his traitor's exile.

"Within ten years a handful of Communists in Guatemala attained a position of political influence which was unique in the free world," the narrative runs. "Communist agitators infiltrated public and private organizations. They sent recruits to Russia and other Communist countries for revolutionary training and indoctrination in such institutions as the Lenin School in Moscow. Operating in the guise of reformers, they organized the workers and peasants under Communist leadership. They dominated the social security organization and ran the agrarian reform program. Through the technique of the 'Popular Front' they dictated to the Congress and openly manipulated the President. The Judiciary made one valiant attempt to protect its integrity and independence; but the Communists, using their control of the legislative body, caused the Supreme Court to be dissolved when it refused to give approval to a Communist-contrived law. So entrenched, the Communists were also able to steer Guatemala's foreign policy into conformity with Soviet international objectives. . . . Guatemala was the only American nation to be recipient of a massive shipment of arms from behind the Iron Curtain."

How long will it be before the world learns this lesson? It is the oft-told story of Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Albania, Hungary, China, North Korea, Rumania, Latvia, Estonia. It is the horrendous story now beginning to unfold in India and the Near East.

In the words of Khrushchev before the Moscow Supreme Soviet, in December 1955: "*We will never renounce . . . our struggle for the victory of Communism.*"

And still we find starry-eyed politicians all over the map of the U.S.A. who toy with the idea that you can make a treaty with Moscow!

Communism comes only to destroy.

Prudent people ought to deal with it as with a loathsome plague.

Guatemala tells us again there can be but one motto for free men the world around—*You can't do business with Communism!*



## JAVA TRAGEDY

HARDLY A YEAR has passed since a timid and frightened little Asiatic "strongman" was in Washington telling Congress and the American people what a wonderful independence he had built in the Dutch East Indies since 1949. Dr. Sukarno, received with trumpets and fanfare, was even invited to address a joint session of Congress on May 16, 1956.

The gaudy pageantry of Sukarno's reception still was tinkling in memory when word came in April that the strongman now had decided to invite Communists into his new scheme of government, an oriental mumbo-jumbo to be styled "guided democracy." The only way he could get Communists into his government was to abolish parliamentary debate. The dominant political parties would have no traffic with the Red revolutionaries. But Sukarno thought all groups should be represented in his new pattern.

"Guided democracy," of course, is so much Communist double-talk. It is simply a new infiltration tactic—like peaceful coexistence, neutralism, and Asiatic unity.

News dispatches clocked a series of "bloodless" revolts in Sumatra from November 1956 through April this year. Then came the tragic word from Java that the young republic appeared "on the brink of disintegration."

Sukarno took his stand with Nehru of India. But the other big islands of the East Indies would have no part of his "guided democracy"—with the Communists doing the guiding. The other islands are in open revolt against Sukarno's Java.

The Indonesian dream of unity and freedom is shattered in bloodshed and disaster.

Sukarno patted the Red bear—and is now being devoured!



## U. S. DELIVERED CHINA TO REDS

BIT BY BIT, the story of the New Deal's personal war against Chiang Kai-shek is coming to light. Every new chapter appears to confirm the original story, as told by Generals MacArthur, Hurley, and Wedemeyer—that China was delivered to Communism in the years 1945-49 by a pro-Communist clique in Washington, D. C.

The 1956 annual report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, just out, throws new light on the operations of Harry Dexter White, Under-Secretary of the Treasury. This report reflects the committee's two-year study of some 900 volumes of the *Morgenthau Diaries*, made available from the Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park, N. Y.

"On March 21, 1942, the United States Government signed a pledge to grant China a credit of \$500-million. The funds were to be transferred 'in such amounts



and at such times as the Government of the Republic of China shall request."

China got \$20-million of this loan in February 1943, and in July 1943, requested \$200-million more. But up to July 1945, she got a total of only \$29-million.

"Meanwhile, her currency collapsed in a suffocating inflation, which helped bring down the anti-Communist Kai-shek, and bring up the Chinese Reds . . . Documents . . . now in the subcommittee's records make it clear that this complete nullification of the will of Congress and the economic destruction of a valiant ally was accomplished by the Communist underground apparatus of Harry Dexter White."

In a memorandum dated December 9, 1944, White discussed with Secretary Morgenthau one of the many Chinese requests for funds under the loan, as approved by both Houses of Congress in January, 1942.

At one point in the December 1944 conference White said: "We have stalled as much as we have dared, and have succeeded in limiting gold shipments to \$26-million during the past year."

This report also reveals that during all this period (1942-45) President Franklin D. Roosevelt was personally under the impression that Chiang Kai-shek was receiving U. S. gold at the rate of approximately \$12,500,000 per month.

Documented historical details of this betrayal episode may be found in Part V of the Senate Committee's report for the calendar year 1956, beginning at page 70.

It is the first report from the committee to identify the late Harry Dexter White unqualifiedly as the head of "the Communist underground apparatus" in the U. S. Treasury.

## PUBLIC PAYROLLS

FAR TOO FEW taxpayers realize that the fastest growing business in the world today is—government!

The National Bureau of Economic Research recently published a survey of government expansion since 1890. Both in the United States and Britain government "has been growing faster than any other segment of the economy." This study includes both military and civilian rolls.

Between 1900 and 1950 our U. S. labor force expanded by 125 per cent, while Government employment—Federal, State, and local—increased 500 per cent, or four times as fast as all employment combined.

In 1900 one worker out of every twenty-five was on a public payroll. But by 1950 every eighth wage-earner was employed by Government.

During the last 25 years total employment in the U. S. has increased at the average rate of 1.2 per cent a year, while total Government employment has increased at an average rate of 3.2 per cent a year.

Projecting these recent bureaucratic trends, we calculate that by A. D. 2069 everybody will be working for the Government! That would be complete state socialism.

At the end of 1955 total public workers in the U. S. (not including any military personnel) were 7,432,000, distributed as follows—Federal, 2,378,000; State government, 1,250,000, and local, 3,804,000.

The combined public payroll in the U. S. is now \$2,264,000,000 a month, or a little more than one-tenth of the total wages earned by all workers.

But these figures, of course, do not include 3,084,000 permanent military personnel.

If we add our military forces to the total civil employees at all levels of government, the U. S. public

payroll today numbers 10,400,000 persons, out of a total labor force of 68,896,000.

This means that every six workers in trade or industry are maintaining one worker on the public payrolls.

A student of economy in government well might ask: "Do we really need one public payroller for every six workers in private enterprise?"

Perhaps the time has come to give serious attention to the task of putting the breaks on big government—Federal, State, and local?

At today's ratio, we have one person on the public payrolls for every 17 people in our national population.

No nation of free men and women really needs that much government.

## COEXISTANCE?

SOFT-HEADED Americans who want to do business with Red China would do well to read the recent testimony of Dr. Chiu-Yuan Hu, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Dr. Hu is a member of the Nationalist Chinese Legislature, on Formosa, the island stronghold from which Chiang Kai-shek still battles the Red mobsters on the China mainland. A professor of Siberian history in the National University, Dr. Hu knows the heartland of the entire Asiatic Continent. His story:

"Since 1949 the Chinese Communists have exterminated 20-million human beings, and there are about 25-million more Chinese today in prison, in brain-washing schools, and slave labor camps.

"Chinese youth from kindergarden to the university are taught to hate America, by what is known as the three-look movement—look to American with hatred; look to America with the contempt; look to America with superiority.

"The annual export of narcotics from Red China is steadily increasing and is now estimated at 1,500 tons for 1956. The profits from this deadly traffic are spent directly on Communist propaganda in the purchasing country.

"There are an estimated 50,000 Russian Communist advisers, technicians, and experts, in China; Manchuria is being developed by Russia and Red China into a gigantic military build-up area for future use against South Korea and Japan.

"Several billion dollars in American property—churches, schools, hospitals, and missions—have been converted to Communist use.

"Never should there be coexistence with the Moscow gangsters."

## NEW BANKING CONTROLS

THE FIRST GENERAL revision of the United States banking laws since the Roosevelt panic of 1933 has been completed by the Senate. The measure is now pending in the House. With final Senate action on March 21, Senator John W. Bricker (R-Ohio) described the bill (S. 145) as "destined to rank in the field of financial legislation with the National Banking Act of 1864, the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, and the Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935."

The legislation, known as the Financial Institutions Act of 1957, codifies and modernizes all the statutes governing banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions.

When House action is completed, our national banking laws will be modern in every respect.

**T**HE WORKING MAN is the first victim of Communism—a fact many pro-Communist labor leaders in the free world ignore in their propaganda efforts to win support for the “Worker’s Paradises.”

First, Communism takes over the labor organizations, which become mere operating units of the all-powerful police state. Workers are frozen in their jobs, denied the right to move to another city or plant. They are penalized for sub-standard production, as measured in either quality or quantity. For excessive absence, any worker—man or woman—may be sentenced to a Siberian slave labor camp.

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## RUSSIA'S SLAVE LABOR

By **RAYMOND SCHUESSLER**

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The 40-year history of the Soviet labor system is an affront to human dignity. Through the years the Reds have tried every means in the book to increase production—death, threats, coercion, jail and starvation. None has worked. Even prestige symbols, Lenin and Stalin, medals, campaigns, humiliation have failed.

Today, at last the Red dictators realize to some extent, what the free world has always known—that a worker's output depends on his willingness to work cooperatively. As Arnold Toynbee put it:

“You cannot get skilled work out of human beings by the brutal methods that are effective for making a galley slave row or a plantation slave hoe. . . . Skilled work cannot be exacted by force; it has to be coaxed out of people by inducements.”

The new Soviet labor decree of April 25, 1956, abolished among other things the severest of the penalties for absence from work and transference to another job. Why this leniency? For one, the Kremlin feared that the new generation of workers would be less amenable to continued rigorous discipline than previous generations have been, and that excessive pressure might endanger all forms of state compulsion.

It had at last become obvious even to the hard-headed Communists of Russia that crude compulsion could not force the enslaved workers to use their abilities and intelligence to the fullest.

But this decree did not indicate that a full-fledged new labor code was imminent. At first glance, the new decree allegedly permits a worker to quit a job if he gives two weeks' notice. But if he does, he forfeits his seniority credits, which would have entitled him a vacation and certain money benefits. Another article allegedly abolishes court penalty for being absent from work. But it allows the government's management to impose penalties such as transferring the worker to a lower paid job, to demote, withhold bonuses, even dismissal.

An odd and cruel feature is the Soviet use of moral embarrassment in labor discipline. Factory bulletin boards print poems, caricatures and reprimands against certain workers for minor infractions. There are “chairs of disgrace” in factory dining halls for workers who fail to meet Kremlin-fixed quotas, or miss work. Recently, a Western trade unionist who had visited several Soviet factories, wrote: “I was infuriated at this subtle cruelty . . . a decent trade union would not stand to see these men so insulted.”

Today, this social pressure is still carried on with the approval of the Communist Party. In fact, all workers are imbued with the theory. To quote a current policy speech from Russia:

“A trade union member must not only work conscientiously himself, but be implacable toward violators and disorganizers . . . to create an intolerable situation for loafers and idlers. . . .”

This appeal to worker sentiment is an obvious cover-up for the fact that Communist compulsion has failed to produce better standards of living.

In short, the modification of Soviet labor law is of very limited scope. Soviet labor remains subject to coercion, pressure and regimentation unknown in the Western World.

When the Communists took over in 1917, labor unions were promised a voice in the management of industry. Since that time the gears of labor control have shifted three times.

The first period lasted until 1931. The Communists had promised that regardless of skill or individual ability, everybody would be equal, would receive equal pay, the same food, the same clothes and equal treatment. A very elaborate paper program of holidays, sick leave, unemployment insurance and pensions was provided.

In 1931 the second step was taken. Stalin announced a “six-point program” of industrial policy, as the key to the first five-year plan of expansion. One of the points put an end to “interference by workers, factory committees and unions with the operation of plants.”

Ruthlessness was the keynote. Plant managers (government representatives) were given personal power over the help, but were held personally responsible for success. The incentive system was dangled as bait. If men hit the mark set by their Red bosses, they were to receive bonuses and promotion, but if they missed, they were to be liquidated, and “liquidated” is a mean word in Communist circles, it means loss of all benefits, jail or the slave labor camp.

Workers were switched to piece rates and put on speedups, wherever possible. Instead of all wages being the same, difference in pay for difference in production was made the rule. To insure success severe penalties were imposed.

In 1934, the program shifted into a third phase, when the fabulous Alexei Stakhanov made his appear-



*A Typical Slave Labor Hut In Siberia*

ance. Alexei was a coal miner whom the Communists built into a hero by propaganda.

In 1935 a "Congress of Stakhanovites" was called in Moscow, with Stalin presiding. The aim was piece-work. These Stakhanovites were a hand-picked group of Communist Party agents from all industries and sections of the country, chosen to set a production pace far above the average man's ability. They were feted, told the country's fate depended upon them, and then sent back home to spread the Red's new "gospel."

Eventually, the Stakhanov speed-up policies became factory standards which punished any one falling behind. But this was the sad blow—wages did not rise with production, as promised.

When the Reds abolished private enterprise and profits at the outset of the revolution in Russia, they came eventually to realize that they must offer a substitute for the incentives of personal ambition and the opportunity to make extra earnings. So they adopted a policy of "whips and cookies," which meant that concessions would be made to individual ambitions, which Communism soon learned it would be unwise to destroy. But criminal laws also were put into operation in an effort to check inefficiency.

In order to stimulate production numerous honorary titles and medals were provided, carrying small material benefits, such as partial tax-exemption, or the right to extra housing space. There are also "personal salaries" and "personal pensions" awarded, and Lenin prizes amounting to as much as 300,000 rubles in a lump sum. All this affords luxury greatly exceeding that allowed to the ordinary Russian worker. For example, a scale of salaries and wages for electrical power plants ranges from 115 to 175 rubles monthly for janitorial services to 1,000 to 3,000 rubles for the Communist plant director.

Thus, Communism contains the seeds of its own destruction. Next to atheism, destruction lies there in the constant oppression of the workers.

Soviet labor law penalizes management for failure to punish workers for infractions. But more oppressive is the steady increase of the Communists managerial power over the workers. This fact is plainly revealed by successive punitive amendments to the Red's labor code, as for example:

1927—Dismissal for failure to appear for any three days during a month.

1932—Only one day's unjustified absence cause for dismissal and eviction from living quarters.

1938—Transfer to a lower grade job if caught loitering, prolonging of lunch time, tardy or leaving work before scheduled time. Three violations in one month means dismissal.

In 1940 the Reds were compelled to enact a job-freezing edic. Here the Soviet jurists found that a worker might purposely fail to appear on time in order to be dismissed and thereby obtain a chance to find a different job. This now became an offense punishable by two to four months in prison—in a defense industry, eight years' imprisonment.

Late in 1940, department heads in industry were authorized to transfer at will any skilled worker, regardless of his wishes, from one shop to another and from one city to another. Failure to obey meant prison.

1942—Orders were issued to dismiss anyone absent from his job three consecutive days, or six days during a month.

In some industries, especially severe rules of discipline are established, granting the Red "bosses"



*Slave Labor System In Red-Controlled Latvia Drives This Aged Woman to Hard Labor*

power to impose a jail sentence up to 20 days at their discretion without court action of any kind.

Damage to or loss of property of the state can result in deductions from wages up to ten times the value of the property.

Obviously, under such servitude there is much more reason for labor controversy than under "capitalism," but under the Soviet system organized labor is deprived of the main device by which it may protect itself. Neither the constitution nor any law or decree in Russia mentions the right to strike. In fact no such right exists. Since every industry is owned by the government, no one can strike against the government.

All the channels through which labor can pursue its objectives in the free world—legislation, courts, administrative agencies, the press, and trade unions—are the direct agencies of the State in the Soviet union.

"The trade union must perform these tasks, not in the capacity of an independent, separately organized (See RUSSIA'S SLAVE LABOR, page 32)



*Red-Controlled Polish Women Operate Heavy Food Trucks*



EVERY case-history of national inflation recalls the cynical warning of Lenin who inferentially stated that the surest way to overturn the social order is to debauch the currency.

That was a sound axiom from Lenin, for his whole philosophy was aimed at but one great objective—to lay in ruins every vestige of private-enterprise capitalism.

But if Lenin found his axiom historically sound in his time, are we justified in dismissing it today, in our analysis of current inflation in so many lands?

True, we call our own situation—not outright in-

true. But seldom mentioned is the deeper implication of our "laboristic economy." It is Trotskyite in its motivating philosophy; and Leninistic in its end results.

We are speaking here, not of the rank-and-file of America's working men and women, among whom we ourselves have labored—the millions of dues-paying union members, whose dues in most instances amount to taxation without representation. We are speaking of the Communist-oriented labor dictators who have visited Moscow.

Not satisfied with operations in the economic realm,

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## INFLATION--ECONOMIC PERPETUAL MOTION

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By PAUL LEONARD

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flation, but merely "creeping inflation." But on that score history reminds us that every destructive currency expansion was once in its early stages, only the threat of "creeping inflation."

As long as prices go up only a little faster than wages, that's creeping inflation. At a later stage, when prices leap away from wages—that's inflation!

Labor has the greatest immediate stake in this grave national issue, for labor eventually is low man on the inflation totem pole. Intelligent and patriotic labor leaders are today in the front ranks of our inflation fighters.

Creeping inflation is a by-product of creeping socialism. Some force, hidden from the general view, is slowly but surely putting the skids under our economy. Our free-enterprise dollar is gradually being liquidated.

It is not difficult to discern the lever that is being applied, but it may be more difficult to see that the long end of that lever extends all the way to Moscow.

Today's inflationary lever is "automatic wage increases"—a demand enforced by some labor leaders through violence and mob-rule, when necessary. Yet nearly every worker and his wife realize that systematic wage increases without compensating increases in production lead to automatic price increases—a vicious trend. Inflation first pinches the less vocal and non-violent fixed-waged white-collar workers, the voiceless aged, all the pensioners. Indeed, every savings-minded citizen is penalized through inflation for the "capitalistic" virtue of thrift.

Often our labor leaders do not realize the hidden Marxist roots of their economic thinking. If they are not inclined to socialism, they are at least aggressively class-conscious.

The writer has been a labor delegate to a large convention on national union policy. He has seen such crude caricatures of capitalism adorn the walls of a labor temple that he felt transported, propaganda-wise, from Los Angeles to Moscow. He has felt the frustrations of rank-and-file opinion. He has witnessed union-fascism in ruthless operation—not for the benefit of the working people of America, but for the benefit of the labor elite.

One of our contemporary economists has labeled our present national economy "laboristic." That is

they now have moved into the political realm. Their prime target: our Congress, the first line of defense for our constitutional liberties, and what remains of our free-enterprise system.

Creeping inflation represents the infiltration behind our lines of Marxist enemy forces. And this dangerous inflation is sparked by automatic wage and fringe increases without compensatory production increases.

Automatic wage increases are neither economically nor morally justified unless productivity increases in proportion. When many more dollars in the market compete for the same quantity of merchandise, the dollar must shrink in value—purchasing power.

We hear a lot today about "tight money," or the credit restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve System. But credit controls alone, cannot constitute a cure for inflation. The cure will be found when we stop the Marxist system of *unjustified* wage and price increases, and unreasonable government spending based on the "progressive" income tax.

When wages are held reasonably stable, increased production is unavoidable, as skills and methods tend to improve. Such progress is natural, and competition stimulates it. The end result is that stable wages then rise gradually in buying power. Each dollar buys more.

The ideal American economy is not based on wages at all, but on profits—profits from one's labor or one's investments. Therefore profit-sharing—*embraced in an equitable sharing of risks*—will gradually replace

"I SHALL KNOW but one country. The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's and truth's. I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American, and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career.—No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall, in defense of the liberties and Constitution of his country, (the United States of America)."

—DANIEL WEBSTER.

wages. Profit-sharing is loaded with the vital *incentive* potential, which is the real dynamo of increased production. Cooperative capitalism—responsive, representative, responsible, unhampered by the Federal bureaucracy—is indeed the American answer to the Marxist evil of creeping inflation. It is the Christian-American answer to Marxist world-enslavement.

There is no "middle of the road" between Communism and freedom. Either we have a free market or a controlled economy. We cannot long remain "a house divided" economically. Labor's demands for wage increases based on fixed and rising hourly rates, is controlled economy. From the top, we are threatened by a steadily growing bureaucracy attempting to hold up farm prices—to be in line with even-higher wages.

This is a concept in economic perpetual motion. As wages go up, farm "parity" advances. Then food costs are higher, so wages must go up again, to cover the higher cost of living. Where does this cycle stop?

Today we dismiss it as "creeping inflation." Next year it could be run-away inflation. Then, a depres-

sion which might curl our hair, as the saying goes.

Could labor bring itself to the high statesmanship of a voluntary wage-freeze for a year or two? That would certainly be worth a try. And it would be vastly to labor's self interest. For stabilized wages and lower living costs soon would bring a big increase in buying power for every worker's family—a *real* wage increase!

Without some such act of inspired economic statesmanship, everybody's dollar will get thinner and thinner. Truly cooperative capitalism—profit-sharing between capital, labor, and management—is the real road to the more abundant life.

America rejects Communist class warfare as a basis of labor-management relations. Higher wages do not mean greater prosperity, unless the higher wages buy more than the former lower wages.

Cooperation based on the traditional Christian standards of equity and fair play mark the true course of American progress. Marxist labor terrorists can never lead our people along that sure pathway to peace and prosperity.

COMMUNISTS in America were never the same after Joseph R. McCarthy was sworn in as United States Senator from Wisconsin, on January 3, 1947. In his crusade to expose and stamp out Communist subversion within the Federal structure, Senator McCarthy asked no quarter, and gave none.

Senator McCarthy died suddenly of a liver infection, in Bethesda Naval Hospital, in the suburbs of Wash-

consin, paid tribute to the Senator. Thousands filed by his bier in the funeral parlor in Washington and in Appleton. Hundreds crowded the Cathedral in Washington, where a pontifical requiem mass was celebrated and hundreds crowded the outside. As the services began in the Senate Chambers, additional hundreds were turned away, the Hall being too small to care for the throng of mourners; similar crowds paid their respect to the Senator at Appleton. A full platoon of Marine Guards formed the Honor Guard at each service.

High dignitaries from foreign countries, a representative from the President's Office, the Vice President and his wife, and practically every member of the two Chambers of Congress attended the funeral services; 31 Members of Congress flying to Appleton for the final service. The Senate Dais was banked with flowers from the White House, fellow-Senators and many other admirers of the Senator.

Possibly no other Senator in American history ever received such great honors as afforded the Senator  
(See COMMUNISM on Page 31)

## ENEMY OF COMMUNISM

ington, at 6:02 p.m. EDT, May 2, 1957. He was in his 48th year. He had been in faltering health for several years as a result of a stubborn leg injury incurred as a Marine Corps officer in the Pacific in World War II.

Perhaps the most memorable tribute to his work was uttered by Senator Chapman Revercomb, of West Virginia:

"The untimely death of Senator McCarthy is a tragedy for the Nation. He broke down the doors behind which Communism was hiding in this country, and he did more than anyone else to reveal the spread of that insidious danger. His bold and fierce attacks brought him into controversy with some of his own countrymen, sometimes unnecessarily so, but no one can doubt the patriotic objective of his aggressive spirit and work. He was a great patriot; he loved his country, and he fought consistently to protect it."

Among the hundreds of other notable tributes to the Senator, were those of the Most Reverend John J. Cartwright of Washington, who said in part that "Senator McCarthy filled a role which will be more and more honored as history unfolds its record"; and that of the Chaplain of the Senate, the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, who said, "All Americans can hail his clearly defined objective—which was to expose cunning foes who under cowardly cover, plot the betrayal of our freedom."

Thousands in Washington and in Appleton, Wis-



Senator Joseph R. McCarthy

**T**HE STARS AND STRIPES—the only flag in the world, as former President Poincaré of France once declared, “which does not dip before the head of a state—King or President”—passed through many stages before it reached its present form. Our national ensign shows an evolution from the time it was accepted by Congress, June 14, 1777, and also it can trace its descent through interesting ancestors.

First, there is the banner of Scotland, dating back to the year 945 A.D., a blue field with the white cross or salute of St. Andrews. It is this blue field that is in our flag of today, and upon which is placed the

The second flag of the United States, 1795, was made up of fifteen alternate red and white stripes and fifteen stars. This was our flag during the War of 1812, and it was to this flag that Francis Scott Key, on September 14, 1814, dedicated the words of “The Star-Spangled Banner.” This flag was in use from May 1, 1795, to July 4, 1818.

Our third flag, 1818, was the one which showed the return to the thirteen stripes, which we have retained ever since, and which also called for the addition of a star to the union of stars on the canton on the Fourth of July next following the admission of a new state

## EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

By EARLE W. GAGE

union of forty-eight stars. Next comes the banner of England of 1274, a white field with the red cross of St. George. It was under this flag that John Cabot, in 1497, established England's claim to North America. The third flag is “Jacques Union” of 1606, the union of the crosses, formed by placing the banner of England on that of Scotland. This flag and the flag of England were carried by the *Susan Constant*, which brought the settlers to Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, and by the *Mayflower* with the Pilgrims to New Plymouth, Mass., on December 23, 1620.

The English colonial flag of 1628, which was carried by the American colonial troops in King William's War, 1689-1697, against the French and Indians, comes next. It is a red field, with the banner of England in the canton. It was from this red field that the seven red stripes of our flag were derived.

Then comes the British colonial flag of 1707, a red field with the union of the crosses, “Jacques Union,” in the canton in place of the banner of England. This flag was carried by the American colonial troops in the attack on Acadia in 1710 during Queen Anne's War, in the taking of Louisburg by the New England troops in 1745 during King George's War, and in the attack on Fort Duquesne in 1755, when Colonel George Washington saved the army after Braddock's defeat by the French and Indians in the fourth and last of the intercolonial wars.

The flag of the United Colonies of America, 1776, the first of striped flags, is next. It is a flag with thirteen alternate red and white stripes with the union of the crosses, “Jacques Union” in the canton. It is derived by laying across the red field of the colonial flag of the mother country six white stripes, the resulting combination of thirteen red and white stripes representing the thirteen original colonies in rebellion, the crosses in the canton to stand for allegiance to the king and mother country. This was the flag which was raised at the stern of the *Alfred* when Lieut. John Paul Jones said “The flag of America floats for the first time over an American man-of-war.”

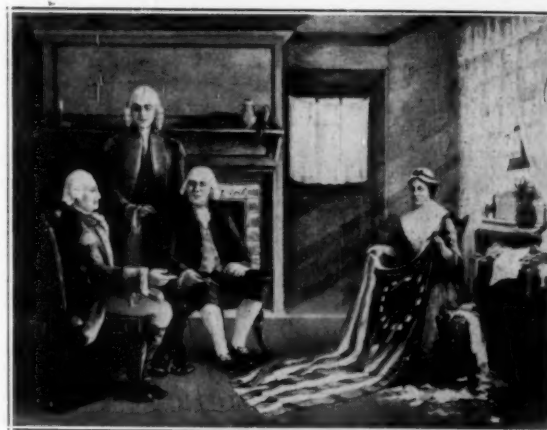
The first of the United States flags is that of 1777, commonly called the “Betsy Ross Flag,” a flag of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, with thirteen white stars arranged in a circle on a blue field in the canton. This flag was used during the Revolutionary War, and was our flag from June 14, 1777, to May 1, 1795.

into the Union. As the new States joined the Union the number of stars gradually increased, so that the soldiers of each of America's earlier wars fought under a flag different from that of the others.

Whether our flag be made of a few inches of silk, a yard or so of bunting, or a strip of printed cotton, matters little. Because it is the emblem of our country, it appeals to every loyal-hearted citizen. The material of which it is made may be valueless, soiled, torn, faded, yet to the true-hearted beholder, it is priceless, since it represents the noble sentiment of patriotism, the love of country.

Long ago, before the dawn of history, the first flag was born. It may have been only a brilliant feather, or a branch of a tree that some warrior plucked to wave his followers on to victory; nevertheless, it was the ancestor of Old Glory, and all the rest of the banners which symbolize the very character of nations. All the noble aspirations, the glorious achievements, the ideals, the chivalry, and the romance of history are epitomized in flags. They gave faith in times of peace; they watch statesmen and legislators; they stand guard on ships and fortresses.

Strange enough, the United States, one of the youngest of the world's nations, possesses the oldest flag.



George Washington, George Ross and Robert Morris Inspect Betsy Ross' Finished Flag



The designs of those of other great nations have been changed many times since 1777, but the flag which the Continental Congress adopted on June 14, 1777, has continued our basic banner.

Old Glory has the distinction of being the oldest flag of any civilized nation. It is 23 years older than the present flag of Great Britain; 17 years older than the present tri-color of France; nearly a hundred years older than the national emblem of either Germany or Italy, and eight years older than the flag of Spain.

On that historic June day, John Adams of Massachusetts proposed to the assembly a resolution that "The flag of the Thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing the new constellation."

A courier on the swiftest mount in Philadelphia then set forth on a long, hard ride to General Washington's headquarters, at Middlebrook Heights, New Jersey. He arrived late in the night; and the following morning there floated from the flagstaff of the army camp the new emblem, which had been made laboriously by Betsy Ross weeks before. That was the birth of our flag, the starry emblem which has carried American heroism to every quarter of the globe.

The story of the evolution of the Stars and Stripes is one indelibly linked with the history of the nation. Back in the pre-revolutionary days the Colonial banner was much like the British flag. Then came the days of war, days when even the Colonial leaders had little intention of separating from the mother country. Many emblems of freedom appeared—the banner of the Philadelphia Light Horse, which led troops into battle in 1775; the Pine Tree flag of Bunker Hill, which waved defiance to attacking Redcoats, and the naval flag so fraught with meaning, a serpent on a background of red and white stripes, with the warning motto, "Don't Tread on Me."

Washington designed a flag which he officially adopted for army use. It combined the stripes which had come to mean freedom, with the crosses of the British Union Jack. This, the Grand Union flag, was carried by the troops through tumultuous days until the summer of 1777. In the spring of that year, Washington had his advisors, at last convinced that complete separation from England was necessary, set at work on a new design. The same thirteen stripes, with a field of blue with white stars instead of the crosses of Saint Andrew and Saint George, were decided upon. Washington, George Ross, Robert Morris, and other revolutionary leaders waited upon Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, a flag-maker by trade, gave her the design, and commissioned her to make the first American flag.

As for the red and white stripes of our flag, Robert Allen Campbell is authority for the statement that on December 13, 1775, a dinner party was given in Philadelphia, which was attended by General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and other leaders of the day. In the course of the evening, the conversation turned upon the question of a flag, and Franklin is reported to have made a speech in which he declared:

"While the field of your flag must be new in the details of its design, it need not be entirely new in its elements. It is fortunate for us that there is already in use a flag with which the English government is familiar, and which it has not only recognized, but protected for more than a half century, the design of which can be readily modified, or rather extended, so



*First Recognition of the American Flag By a Foreign Government, Quiberon, France, February 13, 1778*

as to meet admirably our purpose. I refer to the flag of the East India Company, which is one with a field of alternate longitudinal red and white stripes, and having the cross of Saint George for a union."

As the East India Company was founded in 1599, the flag had been in existence 176 years at the time its design was adopted. When the union between England and Scotland occurred, in 1707, the canton of the company's flag was changed from the cross of Saint George to the combined crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew. It was this flag which, on January 1, 1776, was raised at Cambridge, Massachusetts, just twenty days after the dinner party held in Philadelphia.

The thirteen stripes stood for the union of the Thirteen Colonies, and their revolt against the mother country. The combined crosses represented the allegiance to England, which was yet but partly acknowledged. The banner was variously designated the Union flag, the Grand Union flag, and the Great Union flag, but is now known as the Cambridge flag.

When, in 1777, Congress adopted the Adams' resolution providing for "A blue field representing the constellation," it changed the first flag, arranging the stars in a circle, so that one should have no precedence over the other, all the stars, each of which represented one of the Thirteen Colonies, being on an equal. But soon the Union grew and other stars had to be added to represent the new States. Thus, on January 15, 1794, Congress provided for two new States and then added two stars to the field. It adopted a resolution providing that "the union be fifteen stars." The States admitted were Vermont and Kentucky, and the emblem was known as the Fort McHenry flag.

As more States were added, Congress saw how impossible it would be to preserve a circular star field, adding stripes to represent each new State, and thus in 1818, the original thirteen stripes were restored with the provision that a new star alone should be added for each new State admitted to the Union. That law has stood unchanged to this day.

"AN ELEMENT in government service has been able to subvert United States policy and Congressional mandates to the advantage of Soviet power."

—SENATOR JAMES O. EASTLAND (D-Miss.)  
Chairman, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

**P**ATRICK HENRY was the perfect patriot, and love of liberty was a religion to the gentleman from Hanover County, Virginia. Like other Revolutionary heroes, the life of Patrick Henry was brilliant in that it lacked dishonor. Born on May 29, 1736, he was the second son of nine children. Though his parents were not wealthy the family lived comfortably and were highly respected. His father, John Henry, was a Scot of good education and a judge of the Hanover Court.

Patrick's early years found him an idle sort, more fond of hunting and fishing than reading and writing.

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## FREEDOM'S GREATEST ORATOR

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By LESTER LUTHER

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At 18 he married Sarah Shelton, the daughter of a poor farmer. The union was a happy one, though laden with hardships. The parents of the newlyweds settled them on a small farm, but the venture failed. In his youth there was never any evidence that he would one day become one of the most famous men of his time.

Then he began to read the histories of Greece and Rome. If there is any one reason for awakening the dormant powers of his genius it must be credited to the Roman, Livy, whose writings glow with dignity and patriotism.

Education had little to do with the development of his mind. He was one of God's very special children. However, in his later years he deplored his early neglect of literature, lamenting "the ghosts of his departed hours." Poverty and debt failed to crush him. Indeed, these miseries proved his metal. He placed great reliance "on the Unseen Arm which never deserts the faithful."

In appearance he was no Apollo. His manners were awkward, his conversation plain. His person was rugged, his dress bordered on the slovenly. Large eyes, long nose and a thin lipped face made him look a trifle gawky. But he was not a retiring sort, for he loved society. "His passion was music, dancing and pleasantry." So wrote Jefferson of Henry when they met in the winter of 1759.

Quite suddenly, Patrick decided to try the law. Friends were taking wagers that he would not succeed. In six weeks he obtained a license to practise, after reading the Virginia laws and "Coke Upon Littleton." He was 24 years old. He knew almost nothing of the history of the law, and was so untutored that he was sometimes unable to make a motion in court.

For three years he lingered in the background. He assisted in the tavern kept by his father-in-law, and from this obliging necessity the story arose calling him a barkeeper. In 1763, his name roared across Virginia by his plea in "The Parson's Cause." The king annulled a statute that forced the clergy to accept depreciated money in payment of their yearly wages. Patrick's plea served notice that he would be a man to remember: "—that a king—degenerates into a tyrant, and forfeits all right to his subjects' obedience."

There was fire and magic in his voice that made the peoples' "blood run cold and their hair to rise on end."

Though he spoke for nearly an hour it seemed to be all over in a few tense and crowded minutes. He seldom used notes of any kind. Patrick Henry there arrived upon the deathless pages of American History.

In May, 1765, the year of the Stamp Act, he became a member of the House of Burgesses. Soon, Patrick Henry became a household name throughout the Colony. He was called "the orator of Nature, ranking with Aquinas and Cicero." Patrick's appearance in the House was greeted with disdain, envy, malice—and respect. Undaunted by his legislative inexperience, the young Henry—he was 29—plunged into his work as though the existence of the House depended upon his words.

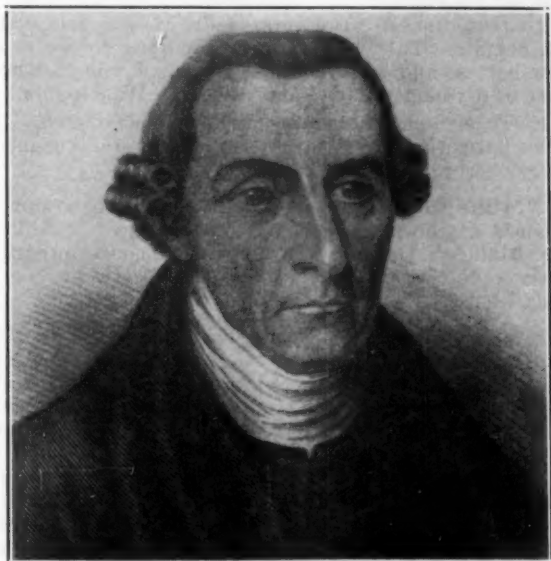
He resolved that the people, or their representatives, "can only know what taxes the people are able to bear, and the easiest mode of raising them."

Patrick Henry was up against the most prominent men in the Colony. But he met them head-on and gave not an inch of ground. It was generally conceded that the Stamp Act would reduce the colony to a slave state, but the methods of resistance were many and not yet so bold.

Into this arena Patrick Henry thundered the words that screamed across the seas: "Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First, his Cromwell; and George the Third—"("Treason!" cried the Speaker, echoed by the others. Henry firmly concluded)—and George the Third may profit by their example. If THIS be treason, make the most of it."

If one man launched the Revolution with a word it was Patrick Henry, though the shooting was still ten years in the future.

The spirit of resistance became bolder with his words. In one sentence he was courteous and humble, while in the next he could be cool and firm. Yet, he was judicious and virtuous, the embodiment of the Revolution into a single man. Henry became a giant.



Patrick Henry

His style was similar to the Scriptures—simple and marked with pathos. He never wearied his listeners. Friend and foe often clung to his words as though they might be the last to be uttered on Earth.

The conflict between England and the Colonies widened until the breach was beyond repair. The Townshend duties met with commercial boycotts. There was no violence, though customs officials were jostled about when they searched Hancock's sloop in Boston harbor. In 1770 British troops "massacred" four Colonists in Boston. Lord North adopted a conciliatory policy, but the damage had been done. The patriots were organized by Sam Adams into Committees of Correspondence. In 1773 North tried to help the East India Company sell its surplus tea in America, resulting in the Boston Tea Party. The British replied with the Intolerable Acts of 1774—the port of Boston was closed; the charter of Massachusetts was virtually revoked; British troops were to be provided with food and lodging by the Colonists.

When the First Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, Patrick Henry represented Virginia. The delegates were not certain of their course, but Henry defined the matter of nationality: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

The king's government seemed bent on reviving feudalism in America. Signs appeared overnight cursing the BRUTISH Empire. Taverns became scenes of heated discussions, and in the streets there were riots. Where England once was called "our kind and indulgent mother" she was now greeted with "unnatural parent—proud, merciless oppressor—unrelenting tyrant."

In the midst of this unrest walked Patrick Henry. Here was a bold fellow who dreamed of independence, a prophet who saw America, one day, the greatest champion of national freedom. He held no love for George III and believed that Colonial grievances never would be redressed. Thoughts of soliciting Britain was "gall and wormwood" to him, which produced his resolution in the Virginia Convention to arm the Colony. The others, just as patriotic as Henry though not as forceful, urged forbearance and yet cautioned against resignation.

To these honest arguments, Henry rose to his greatest heights. This whirlwind was helping to create a new nation, and when he finished he had won the support of a young Colonel named George Washington.

Every citizen should know that famous speech. It is a patriotic prayer, a cardinal creed for freemen everywhere:

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me give me liberty, or give me death!"

The date of this electrifying oration was March 23, 1775. Less than a month later the Minute Men at Lexington and Concord fired the shots heard 'round the world. (A Col. Edward Carrington, who heard the speech from a window asked to be buried at that spot. His wish was granted in 1810.)

The war was on in New England, but in the southern Colonies there was a restless peace. When Dunmore, the Royal Governor of Virginia, returned to Williamsburg from an Indian expedition, it was the signal for action. Henry drew terrifying pictures of subjugation, but with sure oratorical strokes painted



*Patrick Henry Delivering His Famous Speech Before the Virginia Assembly*

a land of promise if Virginians trusted in Heaven and unleashed their valor. He was made Captain of the Independent Company of Hanover Volunteers and some 5,000 men gathered to follow his banner. When Dunmore objected the patriots returned to their homes. Later Henry was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces, but political finesse obtained his resignation without abuse or offense, in favor of a seasoned soldier.

Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief; a system of currency was devised, and, foreign alliances were sought. The British evacuation of Boston might have been overestimated by the Americans, but the country sorely needed such enthusiasm. At a convention in Williamsburg, Henry contributed toward the framing of a constitution for Virginia and for a formal declaration of American independence. At this point the country was not only fighting its way to independence, but dared to put its aspirations in writing.

These were the times that tried men's souls. Washington alone retained a firm calm, but there was a secret plot afoot to replace the General with Gates, who had won local glory when Burgoyne was captured at Saratoga. Henry wrote Washington: "Believe me, sir, I have too high a sense of the obligations America has to you, to abet or countenance so unworthy a proceeding."

Henry served as Governor of Virginia for four terms, though he lamented his want of talents "at this truly critical conjuncture." In 1778 he commissioned Col. George Rogers Clark to conquer Illinois and thereby relieve pressure on Kentucky. His wife, Sarah, died and later he married Dorothea Dandridge, having fifteen children from both marriages.

The war was now going well for the Americans. The final scene was set. Cornwallis took the cue from Washington and the curtain came down at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Fate was kind, for the war ended in the same state that first heard the words, "Liberty or death!"

In 1784 Henry proposed a treaty with the Indians, to treat them as true Americans. He also supported the incorporation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but his religious affiliation with any church ended there. In 1786 he was forced to leave the governorship because of debts.

When the Federal Constitution came forth, Henry opposed it, fearing it threatened the liberties of the country by encroaching too far upon the rights of the

(See FREEDOM'S GREATEST ORATOR, page 32)



## GUEST EDITORIAL

**B**USINESS and the free enterprise system are so much a part of our way of life that one can hope this will be increasingly recognized not only in our universities, but also in our elementary and, especially, our high schools.

The most potent force in the world today is the desire of peoples everywhere to improve their economic position. That force can be most constructive when guided by an understanding of what has made it possible for our own country, with about 6 per cent of

Fortunately this viewpoint is held by responsible leaders in labor, management and government, George Meany, President of AFL-CIO, testified before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee last March:

"We are not in business to put business out of business. Our interest is to create more jobs, not to destroy existing ones. We believe that to keep pace with our growing population and its growing needs, industry and the employment opportunities it affords must also expand—in fact, at a greater rate than at present."

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# ECONOMIC CONSERVATISM AND PROGRESS

By **HON. FREDERICK H. MUELLER**

*Assistant Secretary of Commerce*

(Few men in America are in closer touch with world economic developments than the Assistant Secretary of Commerce. These observations on the growth of economic conservatism throughout the free world during the last decade, present the core of Secretary Mueller's notable address recently before the Bucknell University Business Forum. State socialism, he warns, can never hope to supply the capital needed every year to provide jobs for one-million new workers in the United States labor force. America has grown throughout all her history by the impulses of free-enterprise capitalism.)

the world's population, to produce and consume about 60 per cent of the world's goods. I believe the key lies in our having found a way to relate growth with economic conservatism.

Conservatism is more convinced by experience than by untested theory, and recognizes that things are as they are—however good or bad—for reasons which must be understood if change is to spell progress. Conservatism crosses no bridges before it comes to them and burns none after crossing.

The desire of individuals and groups to improve their standards of living can be destructive or constructive. The economic conservative recognizes that human desires can outstrip human ability to satisfy those desires. We can all want too much too soon. And when unlimited desire for goods and services meets limited resources to produce and provide such goods and services, inflation results. Growth without inflation, therefore, becomes a prime objective of the conservative.

How can our capacity to produce be made to keep in step with our capacity to consume. Clearly, in its simplest terms, by increasing our capacity to produce. The American is never satisfied with a share-the-wealth scheme which assumes that the pie stays the same size and a bigger slice for A means a smaller one for B. He wants to make the pie bigger. He wants equality of opportunity in a growing economy, not equal shares in a stagnant or dying one.

It's only common sense, therefore, for all Americans to realize that you can't eat the fish that hasn't been caught. To achieve the growing and shared prosperity of America we must use all of our resources. All must be induced to contribute to our productivity. This means, in a free society where people can give or withhold their labor, their property, their savings, that hard work be rewarded, that thrift be encouraged, that ingenuity and the urge to excel in contributing to business enterprise, be profitable.

In this program the role of Government, while real, is a limited one. Clearly if we are to combine economic growth with political and economic freedom of individuals and groups, Government must remain the servant, not become the master. We all agree that the kind of state control symbolized for our generation by Soviet Russia is inconsistent both with freedom and equality of opportunity.

But another role of Government, besides the police-



*Hon. Frederick H. Mueller*

man or controller of enterprise, must constantly be scrutinized. I refer to the Government as tax-gatherer. A free people should always bear in mind the oft-misquoted dictum of Chief Justice Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland* that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy." If the power to tax is the power to destroy, as one often hears it, the Founding Fathers would hardly have put an automatic instrument of destruction in the hands of a Government whose powers they jealously limited.

But taxes—while essential to sustain Government, including national defense—can tend to stagnation of economic growth by reducing incentives. No small part of the difficulties of small business come down to insufficient equity capital, inhibited by the tax take.

The left-wing socialist would achieve equalization of income distribution by progressive income taxation, which confiscates all over a certain amount. He overlooks the fact that he is thereby not only discouraging or preventing investment in better productive plant and equipment, but also driving out of business those dependent on spending by people with income above the bare necessities.

We often hear, from thunderers on the left, that there is something inherently economic about raising low incomes and holding down high ones. The argument is that poor people have to spend their money to sustain life, while the added income of middle or high income families doesn't get into the market as readily.

This is only a quarter-truth. Money not spent is saved or invested and is loaned or ventured to expand existing business or start new ones.

The workingman's best friend is a profitable enterprise providing him employment.

To accelerate growth we must accept inequalities of income while preserving equality of opportunity. For each must give his best, and be encouraged to do so, or all of us lose. By following that philosophy America, with the help of modern technology, has developed techniques and luxuries available to the average man and woman which have progressively narrowed the differential between high income and low income groups:

This has not come about by a radical levelling process, by robbing Peter to pay Paul, or by making inflation a deliberate national policy, as has happened previously in this country. Conservatism has no truck with forced-draft inflation which, from 1939 to 1945, cut the value of the dollar from 100 to 76 cents. Its value was cut another 24 cents from the end of 1945 through 1952, when we were supposed to be returning to peacetime economy.

The economic conservative hasn't forgotten that in 1940, after eight years of New Deal experimentation and before the impact of wartime procurement, we still had over eight million unemployed. This represented over 14 per cent of our total civilian labor force. During the last four years unemployment has averaged less than 4 per cent of a civilian labor force which has grown over four million, an average of more than a million a year.

Free enterprise is the American way of life, but it's awfully good economics, too. But the conservative recognizes—nay, demands—that it must change with the times. It must be a 1957 model.

With George Unwin, the economic conservative believes that the future we hope for grows out the life, not merely the thought, of the present. He puts his chips on experience while at the same time recogniz-

ing that training means learning the rules, while experience means learning the exceptions.

The economic conservative also shares Machiavelli's distrust of Princes and our Founding Fathers' distrust of Government to solve all problems of mankind. He trusts rather the individual and private organizations to deal with practical problems. He doesn't think making a man a government official automatically endows him with a superior knowledge of what is best for other people. Nor does he think that problems of managing an economic enterprise disappear by transferring title from private to public ownership.

Instead, the economic conservative believes he has history on his side in asserting that individual and group productivity grows with individual and group incentives. He further believes that freedom is as fundamental a human value as the desire to improve one's standard of living—and that both are retained in the American system of free enterprise.

Finally, the economic conservative believes that Government finds its best role in protecting the individual and helping promote free enterprise by minimizing force and the burden of taxation, while carrying out public works essential to defense and to economic growth.

To sum up, I have been expounding a faith in people to work out their own salvation. For faith, too, is a characteristic of our philosophy of life and system of Government—as contrasted with Godless, materialistic Marxism in all its evil manifestations. In the long run I believe all peoples, everywhere, will share our faith.

The guiding philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration has been defined as "conservative in the economy, liberal in human affairs."

Gabriel Hauge, the President's Economic Adviser, thus described the Administration's economic approach, in October 1955:

"As history makes abundantly clear, this philosophy is neither standpattism or reaction. It has little regard for those who would either seek to stop the clock of progress or turn it back. Many important advances and reforms in our national life owe their origin to the initiative of conservatives. Conservatism makes of change an ally by insisting that change be progress, that there be continuity and steadiness on the course. When changes are made, they must be made with a full sense of responsibility to what past generations have soundly done and to what future generations may rightly expect. Above all, conservatism takes the long view."

Growth is a law of life. Grow or you stagnate and die. How can this fact be reconciled with a conservative policy? In Dr. Hauge's phrase, how does one make change an ally?

The conservative meets this apparent dilemma head on. He asserts that growth is organic, that society and economic progress have developed over many decades out of the life of the people in coping with their environment. It follows that the process should not be subjected to arbitrary or whimsical changes to gratify those in love with logic and symmetry who seek short-cuts to the ideal.

To repeat, the economic conservative insists every day that you can't eat the fish which has not yet been caught.

Human progress, if it is to succeed, must be practical—paid for out of today's surplus production—*savings!*

**ENEMY** (Continued from Page 10)

one inquiring whether her home had been a meeting place of the "Committee of Screened Seamen"—composed of maritime men all of whom finally lost their jobs as the result of Government security investigations. She also remained silent when asked about checks signed by her and made payable to the "F & D Printing Company," identified as printers of the Communist organ, the *Daily Worker*, in New York City. She too, held a Government job in the past working in the Navy Department. She refused to say whether she had worked on records dealing with Government personnel transfers.

Polish-born Mark Roberts refused to answer questions concerning a number of organizations already listed as Red fronts. "You are probing again as to how I live and I resent that probing" he said in his defiance of the Congressional committee.

Herbert Nichol, Boys Latin School teacher, a graduate of Haverford College, former organizer for the electrical workers union, refused to tell the committee whether or not he ever has been or is yet a member of the Communist Party.

Harold Buchman, a Baltimore attorney, who served as executive secretary and co-chairman of the Progressive Party invoked the Fifth and First Amendments when asked about Communist affiliations.

**Teachers, Federal, Mechanical Workers in Silence**

Mrs. Marcella Avnet, former teacher at a Hebrew parochial school, refused to say whether she had been a member of two Parent-Teachers Associations, the coordinate Council of Baltimore P-TAs and the Citizens Planning and Housing Association.

Mrs. Claire Freedman, former teacher of Kindergarten at Brehms Lane Elementary School,

Otto Yerrell, Bethlehem Shipyard worker and active in the Progressive Party, who was a defiant witness.

Milton Seip, a shipyard worker; Abraham Kotelchuck, former civilian physicist, once in possession of restricted wartime information; Milton Bates, who handled Army Signal Corps top secret information; Mrs. Elsie Winter, who refused to testify concerning P-TA (School 49 and Arlington School) and regarding Communist membership; Herbert Nichol, mathematic teacher; Fred Hallengren, aircraft mechanic; William S. Johnson, Negro cook, Washington, D. C., and Irving Kandel, identified as a Communist Party leader.

In all, twenty-two witnesses balked at testifying with a score pleading the Fifth Amendment.

The following is the list of those named by witnesses as persons they knew as Communists at various times:

Bob Lee, Joe Greenberg, Howard Silverberg, Phil Gran, George Meyers, Dorothy Rose Blumberg, Jack Zucker, Jeanette Fino, Philip Frankfeld, Regina Frankfeld, Elsie Smith (deceased), Sally Winkler, Irv Winkler, Ruth Fox, Mama Isaacs, Lil Fenn, Al Blank, Willie Blank, Jack Friedstadt, Corrine Wood, Roy Wood, Mrs. Howard Silverberg, Claire Newman, Giles Hobart, Eddie Goforth and Irving Kandell.

**New Front of Socialists-Communists**

Marxian minded individuals in our country now have a movement under which they can operate jointly without having to don the label of foreign conspiracy, thereby evading the Federal Government's foreign agent registration act, but yet enabling themselves to



*Top Officials of Communist Movement in Canada, Nigel Morgan, Tim Buck and George MacEachern, Reelected to Leadership in Labor Progressive Party*

effectively promote the Marxian ideology which organized Communists have promoted as agents of the Communist International later the Cominform.

Strangely enough this new effort had its tryout in our country prior to the February national convention of the Communist Party of the United States, with Communists and Socialists parading together in "forum" style, ending with some of the individuals previously involved in the formation of the permanent organization, acting as invited "observers" to the closed door sessions of the Communist Party convention, after which they gave the Red convention a clear bill of health, claiming it was "democratic" in every sense. This could hardly be disproved, for the convention was held behind an Iron Curtain in New York City from which the American Press, the FBI, Congressional investigators and the like were barred, but not some who have now become the nucleus of the new "American Forum for Socialist Education."

Who are some of these individuals who form the

**PATRIOTIC QUOTATION CONTEST**

"I have lived for a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proof I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

"'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without his concurring aid we shall proceed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel."—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *before the Constitutional Convention, Philadelphia, 1787.*

(Send us your favorite patriotic quotation from American literature or history. A check for \$5.00 will be mailed to the reader whose quotation is selected each month. Address your favorite quotation to Patriotic Quotations Editor, THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC, 511 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.)



backbone of the new movement? As for example there is Dr. Doxie Wilkerson and Dr. Albert Blumberg, avowed Communists; Farrell Dobbs, Socialist, a former Trotskyist Communist according to the label; former Rev. A. J. Muste, who has headed varied extreme leftist war-resister movements; Dorothy Day, editor of Catholic Worker; Prof. Milton Mayer, John T. McManus, editor of National Guardian; Dr. Milford Sibley of University of Minnesota; Sidney Lens, Chicago labor unionist; Prof. Kermit Eby of the University of Chicago; Baynard Rustin and others.

The organization's pronouncement is that it will promote the "study and serious untrammelled political discussion among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic Socialist and labor traditions, values, and objectives—however deep and bitter their differences may have been."

## 14 Russian Officials Ousted By USA

Uncle Sam has shut the door on the back of another Soviet Embassy employee for "highly improper activities" in attempting to high pressure Russian refugees to return to their former homeland.

He is Genadi F. Mashkantzev and he becomes the fourteenth Soviet official ordered to leave the United States since recognition of Russia, because of his irregular conduct. The State Department advised the Russian officials in Washington that Mashkantzev's "continued presence in the United States is no longer considered acceptable and the Embassy is requested to arrange for his immediate departure."

The Embassy employee is accused of attempting to influence Peter Pirogov, a former Soviet air officer who defected with Anatole Barzov another airman in 1948, to return to Russia. Pirogov said Mashkantzev appeared at his home near Washington in March of this year, offering him free transportation for himself and family back to Russia. The Embassy representative assured Pirogov all returned defectors were being "well treated" in Russia.

The Russian showed Pirogov a letter purported to have been written by Barzov, but which Pirogov says was a forgery because he is reliably informed Barzov had been shot to death by the Red government after his return to Russia.

Soviet officials who have been expelled from the United States since 1950, are: Valentin Gubitshev, U. N. employee; Yuri Novikov, second secretary at Embassy; Igor A. Amosov, assistant naval attache; Leonid E. Pivnev, assistant air attache; Alexander Kovalev, second secretary of U. N. delegation; Alexander K. Guryanov, U. N. delegation attache; Ivan A. Bubchikov, assistant military attache; Boris F. Gladkov, member U. N. delegation; Viktor I. Petrov, U. N. secretariat employee; Rostishav E. Shapovalov, member U. N. delegation; Konstantin P. Ekimov, member U. N. delegation; Yuri P. Krylov, assistant military attache, and Vasili M. Molev, Embassy employee.

## Red School Must Register

A Federal hearing officer has tagged the California Labor School of San Francisco as "directed, dominated and controlled by the Communist Party."

Francis A. Cherry, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, recommended that the board issue an order requiring the school to register as a Communist-front under the 1950 Internal Security Act.

The school may ask the SACB to reject Cherry's



*John Gates, Member of U. S. Communist Party High Command, Target of Inner-Party Dissention*

recommendation, and may appeal to the courts if the examiner's findings are accepted by the board.

Cherry conducted hearings on a petition by Attorney General Brownell to require the school to register with him as a Red front. The school folds up in June.

Another group in the Red network has failed to obtain favorable court action to remove the label identifying it as a subversive organization. It is the Association of Lithuanian Workers.



*Robert F. Damstedt, Assistant Secretary of Swedish Atomic Energy Commission, Indicted with Arnold T. Jacobson, Naval Official as Espionage Agents for Russia*

In 1953 the U. S. Attorney General gave the outfit 60 days in which to show why it should not be listed as a subversive organization and to answer certain questions relative to its activities. The time limit expired and then the group hired an attorney, demanding a hearing. The Justice Department said the time limit had expired and a hearing was denied. The following year the name of the organization was put on the subversive list.

Action was taken by the Lithuanian Workers in district court to have the listing set aside on the grounds they were denied due process of law. They sought relief in the court of appeals but have just lost again. The court said they should have fought out their problem at the administrative level, asking for a hearing within the 60-day limit even though all information could not be supplied within that period of time. The court said the group forfeited its case by "deciding for itself" that the process was illegal and "washed its hands of the whole matter."

## Communists Propaganda From Abroad

A 24-year-old defector testified the Communist Polish government subsidizes the sale of thousands of books in the United States as part of its efforts to propagandize Americans.

Marian Zielinski told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he was responsible for exporting books to the United States and Latin America until his defection on April 30 while a member of a Polish trade delegation in New York.

Asked how many books were sent to the United States from Poland last year, Zielinski replied "around 90,000."

The youthful witness named several distribution agents for the books in this country, but he testified he was not able to say whether any of the dealers were Communists.

Zielinski described the sale of the books as a subsidized propaganda operation carried on under the strict supervision of the Polish Embassy in Washington—specifically under the direction of a commercial attache named Koscinski.

He testified that until 1954 the books sent to this country included the writings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin and other Communist "classics" but that the shipment of such books dwindled almost to zero as American authorities began to seize them.

Polish Communist authorities then shifted their policy, he said, and sent books aimed at stirring up disunity among Polish-American organizations and weakening their anti-Communist views.

Since 1954, Zielinski testified, most of the books sent to this country have been fiction. He said their texts were never changed but that "pro-Communist political and propaganda elements" were put in the preface.

## Refugee Describes Red Prison Life

A Hungarian refugee has told Senate investigators of 10 years in Russian prison camps some of which, he said, men and women political prisoners were herded together and lived like beasts.

The witness, using the assumed name of George Batori, told his story through an interpreter at a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearing. The interpreter was identified only as Arthur Dobozy.

Batori said he was in 60 Russian prison camps in all during his incarceration as a convicted enemy of



*Mrs. Evelyn Hanson, Testifies as FBI Undercover Agent in Communist Party of Fund Raising for California Emergency Defense Committee at Party Direction*

Communism whose death sentence was commuted to service at slave labor.

Batori told of hunger and filth in vermin infested camps.

What he saw and heard in travels between 60 different camps, he said, convinced him that the Russian economy would "face collapse" without imports from non-Communist areas and the use of slave labor. Actually, he said, he believed that 190 million of Russia's total population "are simple slaves."

He said he was arrested by the Communist secret police just after World War II because he had won decorations for bravery as a Hungarian army captain.

He said he was released in 1955 and returned to Hungary, escaping last December 3 and reaching the United States early in March.

## Reds Change Tactics In South

A Government witness who acted as an FBI undercover agent while holding high posts in the Pennsylvania Communist Party from 1942 to 1955, says the Communist Party changed its policy on religion in the South in 1936. Isaac Alexander Wright, 75-year-old



*View of Russian Agitated Anti-American Riots in Jordan*

Negro of Londonbridge, Va., said the change was made after the party learned that the majority of party officials held offices in churches.

Wright told the Subversive Activities Control Board he was expelled from the Communist Party in 1936 when he disagreed with another member over the party's policy on religion. He said the Communist Party called religion a "myth." He said the party sent investigators into the South and after they learned 75 per cent of Communist officials there held office in churches they changed their policy on religion and he was then reinstated.

## Playwright On Trial

A review of Arthur Miller's past support of Communist causes brought prolonged protests from his counsel and slowed down the playwright's recent contempt of Congress trial.

Miller's chief counsel, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., of the Americans for Democratic Action, offered long legal objections to almost every question put to Richard Arens, counsel for the House Committee on Un-American Activities by the Government prosecutor.

Arens, staff director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, was the only witness to be called by Assistant U. S. Attorney William Hitz, the prosecutor. Former Senator Cain of Washington was Miller's sole witness.

Between objections by Rauh, Arens testified that the committee had information linking the playwright with Communist causes over a period from 1943 until at least 1947.

Arens said the committee had information that Miller actually belonged to the party from 1943 to 1947.

Rauh's objections to Arens' testimony were based largely on the ground that he was giving "hearsay by hearsay." If the committee has documents bearing on this, Rauh insisted, they should be produced.

## Hollywood Contempt Victim Back In Movie Folds

Dalton Trumbo, Hollywood writer who won notoriety as a defier of Congressional investigators and subsequently was barred from movieland activities, has been pouring out his writings under an assumed name, he has just revealed.

He refused to say, however, whether he is the mysterious "Robert Rich" who was recently voted winner of the Motion Picture Academy Award for the year's best motion-picture story "The Brave One."

Trumbo refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities about any possible links he may or may not have had with the Red movement. He was convicted of contempt of Congress following his committee performance in 1947.

In a recent television interview he admitted he has been writing under assumed names. He also indicated that not less than one nor more than four of his stories have won Oscar nominations but he would not say whether any had won Oscars.

In the late 1940's ten movie scriptwriters defied the committee which probed Red infiltration into movies. They came to be known as the "Hollywood Ten" and were convicted.

Under a new ruling of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts recognition is denied to persons who refuse to answer questions about Communist Party membership when they are asked by "any duly constituted Federal legislative committee."



*Dr. Robert Oppenheimer Poses with Harvard President, Nathan Pusey, Following Alumni Protest Over Appointment of Oppenheimer as Lecturer at College*

## New Exposure of Reds In Unions

A new assortment of evidence of Reds in the labor movement cropped up in recent weeks as some phases of union leadership went under fire. Some labor leaders continued as balking witnesses when asked about Communism.

Six officials of the American Communications Association, a union which represents 5,000 Western Union and RCA cable workers in the New York area, refused to testify about their Red ties, if any. They were called before the Senate Internal Security Committee which had heard witnesses testify as to the danger of sabotage and espionage in the New York Communications Center, which has a contract with the Defense Department.

The American Communications Association was kicked out of the CIO for following the Red line and efforts have recently been made to withdraw its right to represent workers before the National Labor Relations Board.

Union officials who defied the Senate committee are Joseph E. Selly, president; Charles L. Silberman, editor of the union paper; Louis Siebenberg, executive

*(See ENEMY, Page 28)*



*Red East Germany Teacher and Twelve Students Escape Berlin to West After Threats of Punishment for Demonstrating Against Russian Bloodfest in Hungary.*



# COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH



Mr. Bish

The American people have by their charity to non-Communist countries shown that they abhor anything that the Moscow masterminds of Communism say or do. They have demonstrated by their nation-wide protest towards the hinted aid to Red satellites that they want to aid no Red economies. They have expressed themselves as almost unanimously opposed to recognition of China and its seating in the United Nations, so militantly that they indicate that they would support the withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations in the event of Red China's seating.

With the recent arrest of several more Red espionage agents in our country, involving direction from the Embassy in Washington, D. C., and knowing that additional agents of Russia have been asked out of the country for such involvements in the past, including delegates to the United Nations, the American people are about fed up on recognition of Russia and of any of its satellites, and many are asking that such recognition be terminated.

While the lack of recognition before 1933 did not guarantee that our country could remain free of Red Soviet conspirators, we were then free to prosecute them without interference if apprehended, while since 1933 we have been stuck with their protection under diplomatic immunity that official diplomacy carries with it. Also the gates are now open to their agents under official diplomatic relations and they were not under non-recognition.

With the official recognition in 1933, the troubles from the Red espionage agents multiplied a hundred fold, even reaching into our own Government. Russia has benefited by the great experiments on atomic energy for which experiments the American people have been taxed billions of dollars to carry on and to develop. Through their cunningness and deceit, plus the help of traitors from among our own natives and nationalized citizens, they have been able to advance in their strength and thereby become a major threat to the world, we footed the bill for all this.

Russia has through our recognition and aid in the second World War, become the second world power, now costing the American taxpayers billions to stave off a Communist menace to the entire world.

Hardly had the ink dried on the Recognition Agreement between the United States and the USSR, than had the conspiracy in the Kremlin thickened to the extent of plotting a second world war, this time Japan against the United States and eventually the United States against Germany and Italy with the rest of Europe and Asia involved.

Moscow while plotting, soothed its intended enemies to complacency by pretending to keep the treaty agreements with the United States and by making another with Germany to hide behind, while rearing itself for an intended knockout punch to the non-Communist world.

State Department documents recently released show that our Government had confidential reports from Ambassador Bullitt, warning that Russia was, in 1935, then plotting a war between Japan and the United States.

It happened eight years later in precisely the manner in which Bullitt had reported it. Meantime Russia used the interim to plot war in conjunction with Germany in the seizure of Eastern Europe, after which it switched partners and became an ally of the USA, in a war against Germany. In the first war Communists used Germany to gain control of Russia. In the second war it used Germany to set off another war, to gain control of what is now the Iron Curtain and later used the United States to keep Germany and Japan off its own back.

With eventual defeat for the two powers a conclusive victory was secured for Russia and the Reds hold on China, the Pacific Islands, and what now constitutes the Iron Curtain Satellites.

Some believe that Russia is presently tightening its grip on its present holdings, and at the same time building up for the eventuality of another world war, this time through agitating the Near Eastern non-Christian countries against the Western Christian countries. In that event Russia would use Egypt, Syria, India, and such countries as its advanced forces, coming into the affray as the battle heightens.

There is every indication that the recent tests in Jordan were for the purpose of feeling out the strength of the anti-Communist alliances in the Near East. Jordan charges that the money for the Jordanian upheavals came from Russia through the Communist Party forces of Israel, Syria and Egypt. There has been no denial of this charge.

As is, things have quieted down at least temporarily in the Near East, for how long is not known, for underground moves are thought to be in progress and the Communists are now putting more and more heat on their duped friend Nehru of India, which may catch him fully in their trap.

While this breathing spell is on in the Near East, the Red conspiracy spreads to other corners of the globe. New instances of espionage are uncovered most every day in almost every part of the universe, indicating that while Russia makes plans, its agents are still at work.

The United States is about ready to burst another Red espionage ring, this one it is believed more widespread than previous ones; Great Britain has deported a Rumanian diplomat for organizing a spy ring in England; Switzerland has arrested its own federal Police Chief for selling wiretaps to Egypt; Sweden has arrested the Secretary of its own top Atomic Energy Commission for selling atom secrets to Russia and a Navy draftsman for selling secret blueprints of its submarines to Russia; England has fired 26 men in its Navy for sabotage; France charges that violence has become widespread through efforts of Reds in the strike that has tied up its transportation; while an alert has been sounded in Latin America against Red intrigues now being plotted.

## ENEMY (Continued from Page 26)

board member; Ruth Bollinger, section representative; Frank Lagos, executive board member and his wife, Elaine, who is a shop steward.

The sabotage element was introduced by Joseph J. Lenahan, of Hackensack, N. J., a Western Union technician. He told the committee a saboteur could knock out communications for weeks by pouring acid on cable lines.

The Subversive Activities Control Board has been hearing evidence concerning the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. One of the witnesses, Miss Rowena Paumi, of Bridgeport, Conn., who testified she served as undercover agent for the FBI, said she knew several officials of the union to be members of the Communist Party.

### Friendly Communists Tell of Red Control

James Eugene Peterson, former Communist and member of the union, said to him the Communist Party and the Smelters Union were synonymous. He said he joined the Red party in 1942 and was an International representative for the union from 1947 to 1949. In the latter year he quit both the union and the Communist Party. He said he had become confused and "I had to get out and get away from it where I could do some thinking."

Leo Ortiz, a former International representative of the union, testified he knew some union members concealed their party membership. He said he joined the party in 1936 and remained active most of the time until 1948. He said an organizer for the Smelter Workers union recruited him in to the Red party.

A former FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party has testified the party sent him to Russia in 1951 in the guise of a union representative.

The former agent, Isaac Alexander Wright, 75-year-old Negro, of Londonbridge, Va., told the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington, D. C., May 15, that he was sent to Russia for propaganda purposes designed to show there was, at the time, no bar to travel behind the Iron Curtain.

The control board is conducting the hearing on a petition by U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell to have the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers declared Communist infiltrated.

Wright told the hearing that the meeting of so-called trade union delegates in 1951 in Russia was presided over by a man he identified as "Kenezkoff," then general secretary of the Soviet All-Trade Union.

### Russians Sent Regards to Two Officials

The witness said UE delegates attending the meeting were Hugh Wallace and Phil LeFauver and that when "Kenezkoff" addressed the session he asked the UE delegates to "give his regards" to Julius Emspak and James J. Matles, UE secretary-treasurer and director of organization, respectively.

Wright also said the Russian Trade Union official said he had visited the United States and was acquainted with the late CIO President Philip Murray, Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader; James Carey, now president of the CIO-AFL International United Electrical Workers Union. Wright said the Russian official remarked that he "did not think too much of Carey."

The newly elected president of the powerful Local 600 of the United Auto Workers has admitted to the Senate Internal Security Committee that he was once



*Jordan's New Pro-West Government Setup, Following Red Instigated Anti-West Revolts*

a Communist. Paul Boatin, who invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked the same question in 1952, said he had been a party member for about ten years and was expelled in 1949. He said he had become disillusioned with the Reds and their policies.

After the hearing he told newsmen that his action before the House Committee five years ago was based in part on the policy of the local to "resist" the House committee.

Earlier at the Senate hearing, Walter Dorosh, of Dearborn, another officer of Local 600, invoked the Fifth Amendment in balking at answering a question about his Communist Party membership.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee plans hearings in Philadelphia on Communist activity in the area, Robert Morris, the group's counsel, announced.

He told newsmen the subcommittee is trying to arrange the hearings for the first week in June.

On motion of the Government the four-year-old indictment against Ben Gold, former boss of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, accused of making a false non-Communist oath with the National Labor Relations Board, has been dismissed.

Gold was convicted of the charge in 1954 and sentenced to one to three years in prison. The court of



*British Communists Demonstrate in London in Behalf of Soviet "Ban The Bomb" Propaganda Line*

appeals upheld the conviction but it was upset by the U. S. Supreme Court, which said agents of the FBI had intruded by talking to some members of the trial jury.

The Supreme Court decision left the Department of Justice with the choice of either setting up a new trial or dropping the case. Because some of the material evidence is not now available for a new trial and because of the time that has expired, the Justice Department decided on the latter action.

## Senator Accuses Negroes of Perjury

Two witnesses for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been accused of perjury in connection with testimony on civil rights legislation and they will probably be called before the Senate Judiciary Committee for further questioning. They were not publicly identified.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said his organization had "full confidence in the integrity and veracity of all the witnesses whom we made available to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights."

Senator McClellan said the witnesses were assigned "to slander the South" at Civil Rights hearings.

## Red Officials Turn 'Fishermen'

Two Communists who have been convicted of Smith Act conspiracies are fighting the New York City security regulation which requires loyalty oaths of fishermen using the city's reservoirs. This time, they were the suckers which were caught on the wrong end of the line.

The Reds are Fred M. Fine and Sid Stein, both members of the new 20 member committee set up at the recent Communist Party convention and both have appeals pending on their convictions for advocating the violent overthrow of our Government.

Loyalty oaths for fishermen using the reservoirs have been required for more than a year. Commissioner Arthur Ford, of the city's water department, says "We absolutely do not want to have any people with subversive connections to be in any way familiar with our installations."

Commissioner Ford said under State law and the city administrative code the reservoirs may be used by the public for boating and fishing "subject to reasonable rules and regulations."

Two members of the water department were recently labeled security risks and that hastened additional precautions. Access to the reservoirs is by permit and in making application the applicant must state he is not a member of any organization not subscribing to the principle of our form of Government.

## Will Red Labor Unionist Talk?

The door has been opened for John Santo, deported labor leader, to return to the United States, but it is doubted that he will ever take advantage of the opportunity in spite of his reported eagerness to return to his wife and family here.

Joseph M. Swing, Immigration Commissioner, says if Santo wants to return to these shores he must first "spill" what he knows about Communists and Communism to the American authorities in Austria, where he has lived since leaving Hungary where he worked for the Red government. Commissioner Swing said "If



*Mary Frances Hagan in New York City Following Return From Israel and Six Months Jail on Charges of Espionage*

he does so, we would be the first to recommend letting him in."

Santo was an organizer for the Transport Workers Union and was deported to Hungary as an alien-born Communist in 1949. He was sent to his native Hungary, the only country that would accept him. Subversive activities in the United States formed the basis for his deportation to Hungary.

In spite of this fact, he is now employed as an interpreter for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. This is an international organization which handles refugees seeking admission to the United States.

Commissioner Swing, who made the discovery, said

## NO THANKS, UNCLE SAM!

Governor Harold W. Handley of Indiana ordered his State Librarian not to ask Washington for \$156,000 in Federal-aid funds for book-mobile libraries for the rural areas of the State.

Querried by newsmen on his decision, the Republican governor answered he did not want Indiana readers "brain-washed with books hand-picked by Washington bureaucrats."

Behind Governor Handley's decision is the revelation from this year's appropriations hearings in Congress, that millions of copies of pro-Communist books have been shipped to United States Information Agency libraries throughout the world.

USIA never has shipped out as many as ten copies of any current book denouncing or exposing the world Communist conspiracy. Its policy is always to present "both sides of the question."

The proposed Federal-aid book-mobiles throughout America would give the Washington book selectors the same opportunity at home they have so long enjoyed in all other countries of the world.



"I was disturbed to find him working with refugees we are paroling into this country without clearance." The commissioner said no one checked with his office about Santo's record before placing him in the important job.

## High Court Ruling In Alien Case Is Disturbing

The U. S. Supreme Court has recently made a ruling in an immigration-deportation case and agreed to hear arguments on another, that could have far-flung implications.

In a 6-to-2 decision the court said an alien awaiting deportation cannot be forced to answer questions about Communist activities. The case involved George I. Witkovich, a pressman employed by the Slovenian-English language newspaper in Chicago. He was ordered deported in 1953 because of Communist Party membership.

The deportation order directed that he be sent to Yugoslavia but that country refused to take him.

The 1952 Immigration Act states that an alien not deported in six months comes under the supervision of the Attorney General who may require the alien to "give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities."

Witkovich was called in 1955 to answer questions as to whether he ever attended Communist meetings since the deportation order. He refused to answer the questions and was indicted for contempt.

The high court has agreed to hear the case of Knut Einar Heikkinen, of Finland, who was ordered deported in 1952 because the Immigration authorities found him to have been a member of the Communist Party from 1922 to 1930. He has challenged the Internal Security Act which provides for deportation of aliens who were ever Communist Party members.

## Espionage Agent Pleads Guilty

The third member of the latest Red spy ring disclosure has gone into court with a plea of guilty.

He is Jacob Albam, a Lithuanian refugee who was granted shelter here only to turn against the country that helped him.

Albam was indicted along with Jack Soble and his wife Myra, both of whom earlier pleaded guilty to lesser counts in a multi-count indictment. All live in New York City. Soble took over Red espionage, it is alleged, after Vassili Zubilini, former third secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington left the country when the FBI began to get hot on his heels. The indictment names a number of others with the Sobles and Albam but all the others have left the country.

Ramifications of their espionage has never been fully made public by the FBI which developed the case.

In spite of the guilty plea by his client, Attorney Harold Frankel, named by the court to represent Albam, told the court "Albam admits that he was in the conspiracy. But I want to state emphatically that he never committed an act against the United States."

The spy ring allegedly sought to turn over to the Russians writings, pictures and other documents dealing with our defenses, "particularly as to intelligence activities of the U. S. and U. S. Armed Forces."

A former New York broker and his wife, who is the daughter of a former prominent U. S. Ambassador, have been fined \$50,000 in Federal Court in New York



*Henry Bush, American, Penetrated Bamboo Curtain of Red China by Plane, Rescuing and Returning an Un-Named Individual to Tokyo*

for failure to answer a subpoena to appear before a grand jury investigating espionage.

They are Alfred K. Stern, broker representing former Mayor William O'Dwyer in Mexico, and his wife, Martha, daughter of the late William E. Dodd, one-time ambassador to Germany.

The grand jury which called them is the same one which indicted the Sobles and Albam, who have pleaded guilty to espionage.

Thomas B. Gilchrist, Jr., chief U. S. attorney in New York City said "We did not consider it possible that two persons of their supposed position in this community, he as a man of wealth and she the daughter of a late ambassador, would take it upon themselves to thwart the objectives of the Government."

He told the court an investigation had revealed that the couple had liquidated securities worth over half a million dollars in February and March of this year."

He said he considered their conduct "so flagrant and blatant a contempt of court that a fine of \$50,000 each would be very, very fair."

Paul O'Dwyer, the ex-mayor's brother, represented the couple and indicated he would appeal the contempt decision, thus blocking any immediate steps of the Government to seize the assets of the Sterns in this country.

## ARCHITECT OF THE NEW DEAL

"But nothing can take away the satisfaction of having had a part in Government programs in which I strongly believed. I feel deep satisfaction that I took part in the creative efforts of the New Deal and in the formation of the United Nations.

"Democratic ideals which motivated me in Government service continue to shape my life."

—ALGER HISS, May 1957.

**COMMUNISM** (Continued from Page 16)

from Wisconsin. Newspapers, magazines, radio and TV commentators all paid high tribute to the fallen warrior. The pages of the Congressional Record have been filled with widespread comments. A move was made immediately by Senator Malone of Nevada to expunge from the Senate Records the censorship the Senate had administered Senator McCarthy several years previously, and a Memorial Fund Drive burst forth spontaneously with funds flowing into the National Savings and Trust Co., of Washington, D. C., as treasurer of the funds.

It has been said that the Senator had made enemies, but may it be said that except for Moscow and the Communist forces in the United States. "McCarthyism" has become a symbol of alertness against the common foe of Christian civilization, and reaction of the masses at his death, was one of great sorrow, but appreciation for the services he had so patriotically rendered our country.

**WHO PARTITIONED KOREA?**

(Continued from Page 2)

northern China and all North Korea, above the 38th parallel, the partition line drawn by an unnamed somebody in the White House in May.

Mrs. Brown concludes this amazing jig-saw with the arresting observation: "But at Yalta and again at Potsdam someone was calling the plays and giving the signals, and it is tempting to guess it was Stalin himself. Who on our team was interpreting the signals and putting them into effect?"

If woman's intuition is the vast power for good that so many claim, perhaps we should all dig around a bit for the answer to the lady's question.

**IMMIGRATION CONTROLS**

(Continued from Page 4)

many Hungarian refugees from Communist terror.

In addition, we have welcomed in temporary residence some 200,000 students from 127 countries, many of these under direct grants from the U. S. Treasury.

No American ever should allow himself to be chagrined that our immigration policies are in any way wanting in considerations of humanity and Christian decency.

*The sole purpose of our immigration controls has been to exclude undesirable criminal, revolutionary, and anarchistic elements from the national bloodstream.*

Since the war, this country has taken one-third of all the displaced persons re-settled throughout the world. We have but 6 per cent of

the world's land area, but we have taken more than 33 per cent of Europe's refugees.

The world's population is growing infinitely faster than jobs and food supply. Human fertility is heading for what the census experts call a "population explosion." Japan today has 88 million people crowded into an area the size of Montana. Try to imagine, if you will, half of the U. S. population living in Montana!

Communist China has more people than she can count—somewhere in the neighborhood of 600 million.

Here in the U. S., our own population growth currently adds a new city of Chicago to our total every year! New jobs are needed to keep pace.

It is not difficult to demonstrate statistically that our current population increase is entirely out of proportion to our rate of new capital accumulation. We have not yet begun to expand our production facilities, housing, schools, and highways to accommodate our own foreseeable population increase. Unless we do expand new capital plant steadily in step with population growth, every American citizen faces the prospect of a lower standard of living somewhere in the not too distant future. Sound public policy would appear to dictate, therefore, that population increase should be held rigidly in line with out traditional American conceptions of living standards, education, and opportunity. In this equation our first consideration should be for the welfare of the American people.

Larger immigration quotas by the U. S. could never hope to solve the world's population problem. But careless handling of this explosive

**COMING FEATURES****Everybody Can Help Lick Inflation****Father of Independence****Uncle Sam's Eagle****Abe Lincoln's Land Grant****Elmer Davis Goes to War?****Freedom—The Wealth Machine****. . . and Many Others.**

situation easily might undermine American prosperity and security for many generations.

No land in the world shows higher regard than the U. S. for the rights and privileges of immigrant minorities. But this noble tradition does not mean that the American people are ready to turn the country over completely to alien domination.

American citizenship for immigrants never has been a *right* granted by our Constitution. It always has been a high *privilege*, to be earned and retained by earnest support of our inspiring American traditions of freedom under law.

Only thus may we hope to grow in national strength and moral stature.

**SELF-SUFFICIENT CITIZENS**

(Continued from Page 6)

is dedicated to discovery of a substitute phrase for the one he considers obnoxious, the case may be stated in this way:

America in 1957 has a known population of 1,500,000 men and women of working age so severely disabled by physical or mental impairments that they cannot support themselves nor aid in the support of their families.

These people are labeled as totally disabled. Yet, within their ranks, there are some who can be redeemed, who can lead reasonably useful lives, who may even become self-supporting and therefore of help to their families. This is the encouragement held out by those who provide services through the State-Federal System of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Even those disabled by injury, illness or congenital causes are not al-

ways aware of what can be done to help them.

For some unknown reason, the good word has yet to get completely around and about. So, there is what the experts working for Uncle Sam call Neglected Disability.

This factor—Neglected Disability—is a supreme waste of productive energy. If harnessed, through employment, everybody benefits—the individual, the family, the nation.

That is why a terrific drive is being propelled from Washington; to banish, if possible, neglected disability. It means a ray of hope for those who are down, discouraged. Half the time the victims indulge in self-pity, fail to use physical and mental powers that could be trained in new skills. Generally, they go to pieces unless put to work.

A glorious road lies ahead. It is brought into focus by figures from the past. For instance, 53,000 men and women—their median age 31—were rehabilitated into successful employment in 1948 by the State-Federal System of Vocational Rehabilitation. Almost half of these people had suffered loss or impairment of limbs, 2,000 were blind, 1,000 deaf, others had tuberculosis, heart disease and other emotional disorders—many had speech defects, hernia, stomach ulcers and asthma. Yet they became successful in useful work. That was when the program had barely got started, nine years ago.

Before rehabilitation this group had earned \$17,000,000. After they were stepped up as producers their yearly income amounted to more than \$86,000,000.

That is what happens all along the line. Also, they paid Federal income taxes at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year. They also paid Federal, State and other taxes.

Figures for the past five years have not yet been compiled, but it is estimated that these will more than double those aforementioned. If so, a great point has been proved; that most disabled persons can be rehabilitated.

As a symbol of what handicapped people have done, the Government has set up an award. This year The President's Trophy, as it is called, was given to Hugo Deffner, of Oklahoma City, Okla. Labelled "The Handicapped Man of the Year," Mr. Deffner, nominated for the award by the Oklahoma Governor's Committee, is cited as "a living example of what a person can do to restore himself to gainful employment and his proper place in society, regardless of disability."

In addition to overcoming his own

handicap, Mr. Deffner has done much in assisting others. He is a polio victim, but got around on crutches until these had to be given up for a wheel chair. Yet he manages a broom shop on his family farm. Also, he is conducting a campaign to do away with steps leading into public buildings. So successful has he been that architects have taken notice and new buildings are being designed with entrances on street level—for the benefit of the physically handicapped.

President Eisenhower personally presented the award of the year to Mr. Deffner in Washington on May 23rd last in the Departmental Auditorium.

### RUSSIA'S SLAVE LABOR

(Continued from Page 14)

force, but in the capacity of a government machine, controlled by the Communist Party," said the 1922 labor code of Moscow.

Thus, the Communist labor unions were transformed from a protecting arm of the workers into a device for carrying out Soviet government policy and enforcing government-dictated production goals. According to Soviet jurists, "the socialist industrialization of the country required that labor law . . . serve the successful struggle for productivity of labor and strengthening of labor discipline."

The unions are nothing but slave-driver enforcement units, to achieve the production goals set by the Red dictatorship.

Yet so general is labor resistance to these barbaric laws that the Soviet government normally has 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 men and women in its slave labor camps.

Instead of rising, living standards have been falling for 40 years.

### SUBVERSION OF AMERICANISM

(Continued from Page 8)

movements from religious agitation to the Know Nothing Party, to prohibition, to the Roosevelt New Deal Socialist cult, and her people will again return down the road to patriotic realism.

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It now seems obvious from recent history abroad, that a joinder of economic and political power destroys capitalistic nationalism. Freemen, to engage in free enterprise, must have private capitalism.

We will always in Christian charity help the needy and provide a haven for the political refugee. The social cancer of Communism and Socialism will be recognized for what they are, both by their dupes and freemen alike, and government of freemen, based upon respect for the dignity of the individual, will prevail at last.

The dreamers or disgruntled groups may be misled by the corrupting guile of Marxism, urged upon them by those seeking power for themselves, but upon disillusionment the dreamer will turn again to nationalism wiser, firmer and even more dedicated.

### FREEDOM'S GREATEST ORATOR

(Continued from Page 20)

States. But he helped secure amendments now known as the Bill of Rights.

In 1794 he retired. For more than thirty years he served his country, eighteen of which covered the revolutionary period. The times, however, were not quiet. The Federalists were branded Aristocrats and were challenged by the Republicans and Democrats. Henry envisaged anarchy and a frightful civil war. Friend and foe smiled politely at his warnings. Then he presented himself as a candidate for the house of delegates in the spring elections of 1799. He was elected by a wide majority. Preparations were made to oppose him, but he never again answered the call to battle. On June 6, 1799, he died from a disease that had preyed upon him for two years. "This friend of liberty and of man was no more!"

America probably will never see his kind again. It is a pity we do not have a record of his eloquent voice, but his words shall thunder down through history for all time. His role in the Revolution was tremendous. It was he who made America realize that "Liberty or death!" was the choice.

A seer of some station, Patrick Henry was, however, completely humble. He once said of himself: "I am but a poor worm of the dust—as fleeting and unsubstantial as the shadow of the cloud that flies over your fields, and is remembered no more."



## TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

The Communists have been occupied during the past few months in setting up their machinery for renewed operations under the directives issued by the National convention of the party held earlier this year. The first session of the twenty-man Executive Board created and elected by the convention, met April 29 in New York City. This board under convention directives is in constant session, carrying out the edicts of the National Committee which supposedly meets quarterly and gives instructions. The members of the Executive Board consist, however, of twenty members of the National Committee, the governing body of the Communist movement within the United States.

The first meeting of the National Committee was held in New York City April 27 and 28. Reports to the National Committee which formulated the new line of activity of the party members were received from Fred M. Fine, on current labor union developments, which included recommendations as to what part the Communists are to play in the developments, and from Benjamin J. Davis, on Negro civil rights struggles, with recommendations for party action.

The party was instructed in the first instance to put force behind propaganda action in a labor drive for a four-day week, plus higher wages and expanded fringe benefits. This of course is another way of undermining free enterprise and "Capitalism," for it would expand inflation and affect government costs and reduce the sale of government bonds as well as further burdening all taxpayers.

The Davis report recommended besides other matters, that the party inject itself into the Negro pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., and widespread propaganda sprang forth immediately in line with the suggestion.

The National Committee at its session elected the National Executive Board to rule the Red roost between National Committee meets. These include William Z. Foster, until the convention the party National Chairman, as Chairman Emeritus of the Board; and as members: George Blake Charney, Benjamin J. Davis, Eugene Dennis, Earl Durham, Fred M. Fine, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Z. Foster, John Gates, James Jackson, Jr., Sidney Stein (all of New York), David Davis (Philadelphia), Claude Lightfoot (Chicago), Hy Lumer (Cleveland), George Meyers (Baltimore), Carl Ross (Minneapolis), Michael Russo (Boston), Martha Stone (Newark), Carl Winter (Detroit), Dorothy Healey (Los Angeles), and Michael Lima (St. Louis).

Martha Stone has been re-elected chairman of the party for the New Jersey District; Steve Nelson, chairman of the Western Pennsylvania District; Joseph Roberts, chairman of Eastern Pennsylvania District; Michael Russo, chairman of Massachusetts, and George Blake Charney of the New York State District. Previous chairmen have been named in the last three editions of this column as appointed.

The Executive Committee also appointed a "Special Committee To Aid The Daily (and Sunday) Worker,"

main organs of the party, in New York City. They are Martha Stone (N.J.), Steven Nelson (Pa.), Joseph Roberts (Pa.), Michael Russo (Mass.), George Blake Charney, Benjamin J. Davis and Simon Gerson (all of New York City). They will muster the entire membership and fellow-traveller forces throughout the country in the current drive to raise \$150,000 for the official organ. A similar drive is already on for \$250,000 for the West Coast organ, Peoples World.

Several Communist organizations have changed addresses recently, the National and State of New York party offices have moved to 23 West 26th Street, NYC, from 101 16th Street; the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has moved its National Headquarters from 22 West 26th Street, NYC, to 49 East 21st Street, NYC. The Jefferson Book Shop, formerly located with the Jefferson School for Social Sciences, at 575 The Avenue of America, NYC, has moved to 100 E. 16th Street, NYC. Recent casualties have been the closing of the Jefferson School, as a permanent Red center, classes are now being held in "private courses" and "lectures" at varied addresses. Likewise, the California Labor School, it is announced, will bow out in June, the end of its present class semester. It has maintained a main center at 321 Division Street, San Francisco, and branch schools in Oakland, Berkeley and Los Angeles. Private classes have also been held in various localities extending from Eureka to San Diego, California. The New York School claims to have schooled some 80,000 during its existence, and the California school brags that some 75,000 have gone through the Red grist mill in California. Prof. Howard Selsam has been director of the New York school and Prof. Holland Roberts the California school. Both closed rather than to file their financial and other reports with the Federal Government as required under the Subversive Control Act.

A new committee has been organized in New York City, to raise funds for agitation and defense of two individuals indicted under the "criminal anarchy" law and the Registration Act of Louisiana. The provisional chairman of the "Committee To Defend Grady and Jenkins" is Dr. Oakley C. Johnson and the Treasurer is Jack Shulman. Offices have been established at 860 Riverside Drive, New York City.

There has been an Oakley C. Johnson as professor at Dillard University in New Orleans, and a Professor Oakley C. Johnson as instructor in a Communist school in NYC, one who has been active in the Red movements since 1932, and who at one time taught in a Soviet government school in Moscow. Whether this is one and the same individual, this writer cannot establish at the moment.

Communist sections are springing up over the country again, two in St. Louis, several in Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc. With recent Supreme Court decisions legalizing State sedition laws, and setting aside varied convictions the Reds have taken on a new lease on life, therefore the reorganizational progress.

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